CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28798—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	39 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentronie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd July.
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†*	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th. September 8th. October 20th.
August 11th. " 22nd. November 3rd.
" 25th. October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 18, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

25th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg	3,300	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 156

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
KLEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 19th, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 16, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 20th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,021 tons, on the 21st July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Rail way Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE
WATERPROOFS MADE.
H. & Co.'S VENTILATED
CAPE COATS, FROM Rs. 16-10.
"The 1892" REGULATION CLOAK—BEST QUALITY.
"ALL SEAMS SEWN."
FROM Rs. 29-12.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

1892.
SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 22 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox Drummondi.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7. Credit Rs. 8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cress.	Mustard.	Savoy.
Cabbage.	Carrrot.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.
Cabbage Savoy.			

Cash Price Rs. 9. Credit Rs. 10-8.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

GARDEN TOOLS AND CUTLERY.
Holborn Garden Pump. Siren Pump.
LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Full detailed Catalogues free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE FOR THE THIRTEENTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1892.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs.	A.	P.	TOTALS. Rs.	A.	P.
To Capital Subscribed, 10,000 shares at Rs. 100 each	10,00,000	0	0			
Deduct Uncalled Capital held in Reserve	3,70,000	0	0			
				6,30,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				4,28,400	0	0
" Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund				60,000	0	0
" Fund Equalising Dividends				20,000	0	0
" Undrawn Dividends				1,018	9	9
" Divisible Balance after passing Rs. 8,400 for Interest on Reserve				78,967	0	7
Due to Shareholders				12,18,385	10	4
To Interest Deposits	74,94,751	7	10			
" Current Account Balances	7,55,597	10	3			
Due to Depositors				82,50,349	2	1
To Bankers' Balances				1,23,198	8	0
" Bills Payable and further Liabilities on cash Credits				8,89,655	11	0
" Bills received for Collection				4,11,464	11	5
" Sundries				45,634	8	3
Grand Total Rupees				1,09,38,688	3	1

ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs.	A.	P.	TOTALS. Rs.	A.	P.
By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills				65,21,549	0	7
Loans	39,40,844	14	8			
Cash Credits	19,31,185	14	8			
Demand Advances	2,70,791	14	8			
Bills Purchased and Promissory Notes	3,78,733	4	7			
By Difference between Head Office and Branch				855	7	0
" Bills of Exchange Receivable				7,23,530	6	8
" Bills for Collection, as per Contra				4,11,464	11	5
" Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	1,53,687	3	3	1,09,183	0	0
" Less written off	44,504	3	3			
" Stamped Papers				1,251	0	0
" Adjusting Account				1,42,981	12	3
" Cash and Investments				30,19,622	13	2
Government Paper and Authorised Investments	25,52,442	3	0			
Balances with Bankers	3,70,376	3	7			
Coin, Currency Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns	96,804	6	7			
Rupees				1,09,30,438	3	1
By Preliminary Expenses				8,250	0	0
Gross Expenditure	20,487	10	4			
Written off	12,237	10	4			
Grand Total Rupees				1,09,38,688	3	1

RESERVED FUNDS.

Reserve on 31st December, 1891	Rs. 4,20,000	0	0
Addition for half-year ended 30th June 1892	Rs. 30,000	0	0
Uncalled Capital held in Reserve	Rs. 3,70,000	0	0
Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund	Rs. 72,500	0	0
Fund for Equalisation of Dividends	Rs. 31,500	0	0
Rest	Rs. 1,867	0	7

RESERVES, RUPEES 9,24,000; PAID UP CAPITAL, RUPEES 6,30,000; TOTAL RUPEES 15,54,000.

Certified that I have examined the accounts of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, and that this Balance-Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account are correct Statements of the Bank's Affairs, and are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act.

E. S. TRAILL STRAITH, Auditor. E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer. ROBT. G. ORR, WALJEE LALJEE, S. VENCATAKISTNAMA CHETTIAR, Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 1st July, 1892. F. NUSSURWANJEE, Accountant. W. H. OAKES, S. BLACK, Directors. Branch Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to report that, after making ample provision for bad or doubtful debts and allowing for rebate of discount on current bills, the Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1892,—including Rs. 776-8-5 brought forward from last half-year, and Rs. 8,400, the interest earned by the Reserve Fund in Government Paper—amount to Rs. 87,367-0-7 which have been disposed of as under:—

Payment of an *interim* dividend at 10 per cent. per annum			Rs.	31,500	0 0
Addition to Fund for equalising Dividends, raising the same to			Rs.	31,500	" 11,500 0 0
Do.	Reserve Fund,	do.	"	4,50,000	" 30,000 0 0
Do.	Doubtful Debt Fund	do.	"	72,500	" 12,500 0 0
	Balance carried forward into Rest				" 1,867 0 7
				Total Rupees...	87,367 0 7

The continued abundance of money with an absence of any great demand and the difficulty of finding safe and remunerative employment for funds, have induced the Board, as intimated at the last General Meeting, to reduce the maximum rate for deposits from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum. Some ten lakhs of Rupees have been tendered at higher rates throughout the half-year and declined, as it is most undesirable to hold large unemployed funds during slack seasons. When a *bona fide* trade demand once more sets in, there will be no reason why higher rates of interest should not again be offered as in the past.

The figures in the Balance Sheet indicate great strength. The Directors maintain the policy of building up the Reserves and by so doing afford an unimpeachable and splendid security to the depositing public, meantime distributing a steady 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders. It will be seen that whilst the Paid-up Capital amounts to Rs. 6,30,000, there is in Reserve—in Government Paper Rs. 5,54,000 and uncalled Capital (equivalent to cash) Rs. 3,70,000, aggregating a total of Rs. 15,54,000.

The special provision which has been made to insure to investors in the Bank's shares a minium dividend for each half-year of 10 per cent. per annum, is another valuable feature in the Returns. The Government Securities covering Reserves are held at cost price, and the Working Paper at Market Quotations, while Sterling Balances stand within current rates. Properties as shown in the General Statement have been liberally written down.

The conversion of 12½ crores of 4½ per cent. Paper was opportunely effected by the Government at a time when holders of these Securities were able to benefit by the high premium at which four per cent. Paper was ruling, an intrinsic compensation for the reduction in the rate of interest upon their holdings from 4½ to 4 per cent. per annum, which were liable to repayment next year at par. The change was effected without depreciating the value of the four per cent. Loans to any extent, though this with the Afghan disturbances simultaneously occurring probably had the effect of checking the locked-for rise to 105, and has further, no doubt, arrested speculation in Government Securities for the moment.

The collapse of the New Oriental Bank Corporation will probably be found to be attributable to the Bank having tried to cover far too wide an area and to the supreme Management having drifted into old lines which, it was believed, would have been avoided. As far as can be ascertained, the Branches in this country have been well and ably conducted, and have made no losses, but have rather contributed to the General Profits of the Bank. Unfortunately however local depositors suffer from the laches of Managers in other Countries. The Commercial Bank has been able to afford assistance to some whose monies are locked up. The liquidation is likely to prove expensive and protractive, and there seems no hope of depositors ultimately receiving their balances in full.

The Indian Currency Association which has been formed for the purpose of discovering a solution for the amelioration of the much depressed rupee, is meeting with support throughout India. It opens up a very complex question and has drawn forth opinions, numerous and diverse. Without entering here upon the subject, or pretending to understand its complications better than one's neighbour's, the key of the solution would seem to lie in Calcutta rather than in London. India left to herself should be capable of adopting measures which would rehabilitate and steady the value of the silver currency, whilst her exports maintain their present magnitude or until an international agreement is arrived at by the Powers of the World.

ROBT. G. ORR, President.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	"	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	"	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	"	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	"	1 12

JAVAGEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1,	in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS	No. 2,	" "	"	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS	No. 3,	" "	"	3	0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

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The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"IT is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HANDWRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

Why not master the Scientific Art of Shorthand as Mr. JUSTICE BARNES, the new English Judge, has done, and record your notes with verbal rapidity, and then have them transcribed on the Type-writer?

☞ THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,

13, HORNBY ROW,

Teach Shorthand and Type-writing, and supply Typists.

"Progress, the order of the day!"

WILLIAM THOMPSON HART.

NOTICE is hereby given to WILLIAM THOMPSON HART, late of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known, that a suit (being Suit No. 266 of 1892) has been filed by his WIFE, AMY HART, against him in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Matrimonial Jurisdiction, for the Dissolution of her Marriage with him and for the custody of her Child, the issue of the said Marriage, and that the Writ of Summons in the said Suit has been issued and is made returnable on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1892.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1892.

TURNER AND HEMMING,
Petitioner's Attornies.
No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 19 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. M. DEGA has agreed TO SELL to Mr. HARICHANDRA JUGGONATH GORAGAOKER the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, together with the stable and other building standing thereon, situate at Chumey Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub Registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 836 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under D Ward No. 1232(3) and 1.235, Street No. 1, Street Churni Road, and assessed as Pension and Tax land under old No. 307, New No. 2,078, old Survey No. 572, new Survey No. 7,879, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Churney Road and partly by the property of Crustnarao Dadaji Pulwardhan, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Harry and others, and partly by the property of Balwant Sakharam Naik, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhikaji and Hari Bhikaji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Balwant Sakharam Naik and partly by the common passage and partly by the property of Krishnarao Dadaji Pulwardhan.

All persons, therefore, having claims or interest to or in the said property by way of gift, inheritance, sale, lien, mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, are required to send in the same to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and claims not made within the time will be treated as waived.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1892.

JANARDHAN & ARDASHIR,
Solicitors, High Court.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

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Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
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Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£333,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1890	£1,864,889

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POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured cave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1875	£3,283,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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FOR SALE.

GUNS, RIFLES.

THE PROPERTY OF

H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

		Rs.
1.—Pair of double Guns	by Stephen Grant, 12 bore, Hammers, C. F. Two pair of barrels, *i. c.*, full choke and cylinder for each gun, Double and single cases	1,000
2.—Double 20 bore, full choke, Hammerless,	by Greener	400
3.—Double '450 bore, express rifle, Hammers,	by Stephen Gran	500
4.—Single '360, Rifle, Hammers,	by Holland	200
5.—Double, 12 bore, pin fire, hammer Gun,	by Westley Richards, cylinder, good ball gun	150
6.—A Double 12 bore paradox, Hammers		400
7.—A Winchester 16 shot, repeater		150
8.—A double-barrel full choke, 8 bore Duck Gun,	by Tolley	300

ROOK RIFLES.

1.—Winchester single shot, '220, fitted with Lymans' sights		100
2.—A do	do do	100
3.—A '250	by Holland and Holland	100
4.—A '360	by Manton & Co. Martini breech action	60
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All the above Guns and Rifles are in perfect order, complete with cases, implements, etc., etc.

Apply to

CAPTAIN PEYTON, C.M.G., A.-D.-C.,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

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Bombay.

INDORE STATE COTTON MILLS to be SOLD or LET for 15 years.

Apply to NAYEB DEVAN, Khasgi, for information and terms.

NAGO BHIKAJI,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
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ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 44 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

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Jubulpore, C. P.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON

REVERSION!

ABOUT 2 months back we were compelled to advertise an INCREASE in the PRICES of all our PIANOFORTES in consequence of the prevailing unfavourable Exchange, and we particularly regretted the enhancement in the case of the

EVER POPULAR

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

Which have been FAVOURITES with the INDIAN PUBLIC for the last 40 YEARS.

We now have much pleasure in announcing that as Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE have voluntarily OFFERED TO MEET US HALF-WAY in bearing the LOSS occasioned by Exchange, in consideration of the LONG and EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE accorded them by the INDIAN PUBLIC during nearly HALF A CENTURY, we are able to place their instruments AGAIN before the PUBLIC at the OLD PRICES.

CASH, RS. 780.

12 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 72 per month.
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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.

PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
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ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

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12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

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Agent.

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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
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290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudentia Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for dos. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karrachee, at 6 a.m., on the 22nd instant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. P. J. Baldock, residing at Elphinstone Circle, reports that his servant absconded last Sunday, with articles, valued at Rs. 73-12-0.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Mr. J. M. Anderson, of the Imperial Bank of Persia, residing at Pedder Road, has reported to the police the theft of a tweed coat and vest, valued at Rs. 30, from a box in his room.

THEFT AT THE SWIMMING BATH.—Mr. James Moir, living at Mazagon, has reported to the police that he lost a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 180, from his coat pocket, whilst he was bathing at the Swimming Bath last Sunday.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Sukia Gopal, a mill-hand, employed at the Lord Reay Mills, DeLisle Road, got his right arm severely injured by the belting having accidentally snapped. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

SARASWATI ALAYA, GIRGAUM.—Mr. J. K. Parulkar will deliver a lecture on sectarian movements on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m., in the Saraswati Alaya. The lecture is open to the public. Mr. Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare has kindly consented to preside.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Asam Fakeer Khan, a labourer, employed on board the s. s. Domenico Balduino, sustained an injury last Sunday, to his right foot, an iron rail having fallen on him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENTAL FALL INTO THE SEA.—A fireman, named John Anderson, on board the s.s. City of Dundee, now lying in the harbour, accidentally fell into the water, at the Prince's Dock, on Sunday night, at about 9 o'clock. He was fortunately hauled out by the tindal and the khalasees of a prow, which was alongside the wharf.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large tree, in the compound of Mr. Jetha Poonsee, residing at Narayan Dabulkar Street, was blown down, last Sunday evening. Three gas lamps, on Arthur Road, six on Haines Road, four on Fergusson Road, six on DeLisle Road, three on Carrol Road, four on Elphinstone Road, eight on Matarpacady Road, and fourteen on Hornby Villard went out last Sunday night owing to the high winds.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry (weather permitting) this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Olympia	Williams.
Overture	Charles VI.	Halevy.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet	E. Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Il Bravo	Mercandate.
Song	My Pretty Jane	J. A. Kappey.
Polka-Mazurka	Emily	M. Relle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGRANT SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Inspector Good, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged one Michael Brea with being a vagrant. The accused stated that he had come from Agra, after completing a term of imprisonment there. He was suffering from an inflamed thumb, and had no means of subsistence. The accused was taken by the Inspector to the Hospital that morning, where his thumb was dressed. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Yesterday evening, whilst a Hindu lad, about 4 years of age, named Purshotam Runchhod, was playing near a window on the second floor of his parent's house at Dana Bunder, Mandvie, he overbalanced himself and fell out of the window on to the road from a height of 30 feet, sustaining serious injuries. He was picked up unconcious and taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon to the Hospital ; but the lad did not recover, and died last night at 9 o'clock. An inquest will be held this morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner.

SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING AN UMBRELLA.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Moor, yesterday, charged one Govind Pandu, aged 26, a notorious character, with stealing an umbrella, belonging to Jan Mangal, a milkman. The complainant went yesterday morning to a Parsee customer, residing at Grant Road, when the accused followed him there, and helped himself with the umbrella, which was kept at the door, and made off. The complainant seeing this ran after the accused and arrested him. The accused admitted the guilt, and also three previous convictions for similar offences. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AGED THIEF.—Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, brought up an old Hindu woman, named Luxmee, on three different charges of theft. The accused, on the 17th instant, stole two sarees, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Gunpat Sadashiv, one pugree, mugta, and dhotars, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Janardhan Sadashiv, and one silk-bordered saree and other petty articles, valued at Rs. 13, belonging to Jugganath Mungesh, all residing at Mugbhat Lane. The accused went to the house of the three complainants and stole these articles. She was arrested by the police yesterday morning on suspicion. She pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced her to suffer three months' hard labour.

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Krishna Rama and Vishnu Tanu were charged by Mr. Nagindass Manecklal, an opium inspector, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with selling and possessing for sale 3lbs. of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. Inspector Hurst deposed that in consequence of certain information received by the opium Inspector, he accompanied Mr. Nagindass to the Girgaum Back Road, where they arrested the accused in the act of selling the opium. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PRIESTHOOD OF NAOSAREE.—A meeting of the Menocher Homjees, one of the two rival sections into which the priesthood of Naosaree is divided, was held, on Sunday afternoon last, in the Ashburner Fire-temple at Khetwady, to protest against the evidence given by two members of the class, compromising the rights enjoyed by them for two centuries over their rivals. The evidence was given in a suit now pending in the Munsiff's Court, at Naosaree, in connection with the establishment there of what is known as the new Wadiajee's agiary. The meeting was convened by the trustees of the Menocher Homejee Fund on a requisition from the members of the class residing in Bombay. Letters were read from the members of the class at Naosaree, Surat, and Poona, expressing their entire concurrence with the step taken by their Bombay brethren. Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning and repudiating the admissions made in the Agiary case at Naosaree.

DEATH BY DROWNING IN A WELL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at Chundunwady, touching the death of Abai, about seventeen years of age, the wife of Rama Ethu, a labourer. She had come to Bombay from her native country some six months ago. A fortnight back she received a letter from her parents, informing her of the death of her brother. She wanted to go to her native country, but her husband did not allow her to go. Last Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, after leaving her husband supper she went out of the house, while her husband was sitting in the verandah. Soon after, her husband heard the noise of something falling in the well near their house. He went out and not finding his wife, he brought a policeman to the spot, and the well was dragged. Her body was taken out of the well, life being extinct. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of death caused by her having drowned herself in a well.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Monalal Sabachand, Hansia, a woman, and three other men, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with money, dice, and cards in a common-gambling house, at Duncan Road. The first accused was further charged with keeping a commongambling house. On Saturday night, at 10-30 o'clock, Inspector Briscoe having received information that the accused were gambling in the house, repaired to the place. He was accompanied by a couple of policemen. The woman Hansia, on seeing the policemen, jumped on to the road from a height of 18 feet, sustaining serious injuries, which necessitated her immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. The other accused were easily secured by the police. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The second accused was discharged in the absence of evidence, while the others were fined Rs. 3 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE island of Sangier is said to have been annihilated by the recent volcanic eruption, and the whole of the population killed.

MR. J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, died yesterday, of enteric fever.

REPORTS have been received of raids and counter-raids between Amin Khan and the other Khyber maliks.

A MEETING of the Parsee Justices of the Peace was held yesterday evening, at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for the purpose of filling the two vacancies of the delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, caused by the death of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanji Patel, the late Nestor of the Parsees, and the resignation of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., occupied the chair There were two candidates, namely, Mr. Jamshedjee Bamanjee Wadia and Mr. Bamanjee Pestonjee Master, both of whom were duly elected as the delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

A SECTION of French Military Engineers have been experimenting from the lantern of the Eiffel Tower, Paris. The object with which they were quartered at the top of the tower was to make experiments for polarising (*i. e.*, insulating) flash lights for nocturnal field telegraphy unperceived in surrounding quarters. The apparatus used furnishes a radiance invisible except to the actual point where the signals have to be transmitted. The experiments are believed to have been completely successful, the outlying forts and redoubts and Mont Valerian having been placed in communication with the tower, and the signals repeated to various parts of the provinces unobserved.

MR. GILCHRIST, who is now engaged in making a survey for a railway from Kalka to Simla, and who was recently employed on a similar work at Utacamund, is hopeful of obtaining a shorter alignment than that selected by Mr. Morris. He, however, proposes in order to effect this to adopt special rock inclines to overcome the steep grades encountered. The alignment favoured by Mr. Gilchrist, crossing the Dharumpur side by a tunnel, passes near Subathu, and runs on the western slopes of the Krol, striking the cart-road again a Kundaghat.

A LARGE building is being erected in Berlin on the shore of the Spree, behind the National Gallery, to contain the casts of the things found in Olympia as the place where they are now kept will have to be pulled down next October. The casts, including the two mighty groups from the gable of the temple of Jupiter, No. 213, and as both the groups mentioned, and the Nike of Paionios on its lofty three-sided base, are very high, the new building will be proportionately large, and the casts will be seen to the greatest advantage.

MR. PLIMSOLL, not for the first time, has come forward to say that sailors have nothing to expect from Mr. Gladstone and his friends, but that they may confidently expect from the present Government such further reforms as may be necessary and reasonable, and he points to the bill, of which Mr. George Howell has had charge, which has been passed this Session, with the help of the Government, to stop overloading, and to secure proper food for seamen. This is all the more galling, as nobody can question the sincerity of Mr. Plimsoll's Liberalism. Twelve years ago he resigned his seat for Derby, to make room for Sir William Harcourt, who had been left out in the cold.

THE engagement of Princess Margaret of Prussia to Prince Frederick of Hesse has caused much surprise at Court, says the *World*, for she was expected to make a very brilliant match, and the Duke of York, the Cesarewitch, and Prince Christian of Denmark had all been mentioned as likely to be her husband. The Princess Margaret is a clever and very sweet-tempered girl, and was the favourite child of her father, and his constant companion ; and since his death she has become the constant companion of her mother, having never been absent from her for a single day. Princess Margaret is thoroughly English in all her tastes and habits, and she speaks our language without a trace of German accent, writes in it perfectly, and is a great reader of English books. She has always been in the habit of going with the Empress Frederick to the Anglican church both at Berlin and at Hamburg. The Princess, without being beautiful, is decidedly pretty, and she has a bright and attractive face, and is altogether charming.

EXTENSIVE precautions are being taken by the Russian Government against the extension northwards of the cholera. According to official reports issued in St. Petersburg there had been, up to June 22, seventy-five deaths from the disease in Russian Central Asia, and seventy-two in Baku and its neighbourhood. The total number of cases amounts to 300, of which 180 occurred in the town of Baku. The complaint generally last from twelve hours to three days, and has chiefly attacked emigrant workmen. Measures against the spread of the disease are being taken in the provinces of Astrakhan. Orenburg, Ural, Saratoff, Taurida, Caucasus, the Steppes, and at the ports of the Black sea. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that of the doctors sent to the Central Provinces of Russia, where typhus is spreading alarmingly, sixteen are reported to have died of the malady. Prof. Drasche, of the Vienna Sanitary Board, who is an authority on the subject of epidemics, and has specially investigated the subject of cholera during the last thirty years, when questioned as to the probability of cholera spreading from Southern Europe, answered in the negative. He founded his opinion upon the fact that in Russia so many circumstances combine to make cholera appear and increase, which in Northern Europe are things of the past, that the danger is very slight.

THE annual distribution of prizes of the London School of Medicine for Women took place on June 28, at 30, Handel-street, Brunswick-square. The report stated that thirty-six students entered for the full course on October 1 last, and there were now 133 students attending the school and the Royal Free Hospital, which is in association with it. At the Intermediate M. B. examination in July of the University of London Miss Moffett qualified for a gold medal for organic chemistry, and in November Miss Pace was awarded the second gold medal for obstetric medicine. Miss Pace and Miss Sturge also took honours in medicine. Miss Alice M'Laren, M. B., took the B. S. degree. During the year five students passed the Intermediate Examination in Medicine of the University of London, six the M. B., one the B. S., and two the B. Sc. examination. For the first time it had been possible to appoint a graduate of the school as Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Miss Emily Wood, M.B. (Lond.), having taken the post. Additional premises had been taken in Hunter-street. The Fanny Butler Scholarship had now an endowment of £500, and about £200 more was required to produce £20 a year. Many of the graduates of the school were practising in India, Burmah, China, Corea, and Australia. At home many appointments had been made in hospitals and work-houses. The total income was £4,291, there being a satisfactory balance in hand. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., said the school had been largely supported by the students' fees, although notice must be taken of some munificent donations. They were now looking forward to a permanent school in larger premises. The treasurer, Mr. A. T. Norton, F.R.C.S., announced that the Attorney-General had offered a donation of £3,000 on condition that the money was invested in a building. The executors of Miss Constance Evans would give £300. The Dutchess of Bedford distributed the prizes.

THE death is announced of the oldest Berlin sculptor, Professor Albert Wolff. He was the best living pupil of Rauch. Berlin is full of his works —for example, the reliefs of the National Military Monument in the Veteran Park ; one of the marble groups on the Schloss-brucke, a warrior led to battle by Pallas ; the Lion-conqueror in bronze on one of the stairs of the old Museum ; the monument of Frederick William III. in the Lustgarten ; the bronze relief in the Siegessaule, representing the entry of the victorious troops ; and the large marble group of Bacchus with a panther in the National Gallery, and other things.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN).

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared to apply for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, on behalf of Mr. Neill, one of the liquidators of the company, applied for a postponement, as he had been furnished by the opposite side with copies of affidavits containing serious charges against Mr. Neill only on Saturday last. The learned counsel was instructed to say that the allegations made against Mr. Neill were entirely false ; and it was believed that certain persons had been induced to make them for pecuniary considerations.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of three shareholders, supported the application for a postponement.

Mr. Russell said he represented a majority of the shareholders and one of the largest creditors, and he would object to a postponement beyond Thursday.

His Lordship said there was no urgency in bringing on the matter.

Mr. Inverarity said the object seemed to be to present minute enquiries into the condition of affairs of the company that was going on.

His Lordship adjourned the matter until Monday next.

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS *vs.* THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was continued yesterday.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham.

Gopal Suddoo, further examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said that the Sooltani was to the east of the free anchorsge, four other pattimars being close by. All five had lights ; and there were lights on other pattimars also.

Crushna Govind, tindal of the Sooltani, had been in charge of her for the last ten or twelve years. She came to Bombay four or five times in the year, and used to anchor in the same place near the dock. He remembered the night of the accident, having come to Bombay nine days before. He went to the place in the harbour which was assigned him by the Preventive Officer. He was in the same place on the day of the accident. The pattimar had a cargo of bamboo chips and cocoanuts. The bamboo chips had been all unloaded. Some portion of the cocoanuts was not unloaded. They were unloaded alongside the pattimar. She carried a white globular light on the night of the collision. There were five men, including witness, on board that night. The crew consisted of sixteen hands, the rest having gone to view the Deewalee illuminations. Witness was on the watch at the time of the collision ; the other men were playing at cards. When he saw the Deccan coming near, he raised an outcry, but she did not change her course. She struck the pattimar near the main mast on the left side, broke her, and then pushed her forward with considerable force. Water poured into the pattimar immediately it was knocked over. The light was thrown into the water. After the collision, the witness and his crew were taken on board the Deccan by order of the captain. The Deccan passed close to the Bushire. The Sooltani was anchored to the north and clear of the dock channel. No pattimars were anchored south of where he was lying.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac : When you were on board the steamer, were any questions put to you by the captain or pilot ?

Witness : No ; but, on the contrary, I asked the captain to stop the steamer, so that I could get my money, which was on board the pattimar, but he refused to do so.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac : Where was the captain when you got on board the steamer ?

Witness : I do not know. I am not sure that the person I spoke to was the captain. I was not taken on the steamer's bridge, nor was I or any of the crew in my presence asked about the light on board my pattimar afterwards. I got into the steamer's boat with three sahebs and examined the pattimar. I was asked if I would go on board the craft, but said that, as it was damaged, I would prefer to be put on shore. I then returned to the Deccan, and was landed afterwards at Apollo Bunder, where the police took down my statement. No questions were put me about the riding light before I landed at the bunder.

Mr. Rivert-Carnac : You were afterwards charged by the pilot with being in the channel without a light ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac : The proceedings against you lasted several days ?

Mr. Inverarity objected to the question, as they were not going into the Police Court matter at present.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac wished to ask witness what the result of the Police Court proceedings was.

The question was disallowed as irrelevant.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that, after the collision, he scrambled on board the Deccan as quick as he could, though at the time he saw the light burning on his vessel. The Sooltani was dragged beyond the s. s. Bushire before it capsized.

Was your vessel a decked craft ?—It was made of bamboo sticks tied together.

Those formed the sides. Had she any deck ?—Yes ; made of bamboo sticks tied together. Besides the riding light, as it was Deewalee day, we burned five or seven other lights, which were placed near where the crew were playing cards. Those lights, owing to the high sides of the pattimar, could not have been seen by an approaching vessel. When I was taken before the police, I was questioned about my light.

And did you not then admit that you had no light ?—No ; I said I had a proper light burning.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac : There was 2 or 2½ fathoms of water in my pattimar on the night of the accident. When I went to the pattimar with the three sahebs, I did not notice the rope to which the light had been attached.

Dhurma Totia, a lascar on board the Sooltani, gave corroborative evidence. There was a globular white light on board the pattimar on the night of the accident.

Damma Poshia, a lascar on board the Sooltani, said she carried a riding light on the night of the collision. He lit the light about 6 p.m. that day. It was a globular white light.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : About an hour and a-half after I put up the light, I took it down to refill it with oil. I knew the oil was exhausted when the light went out. I did not take it down a second time that evening.

Re-examined : The lamp is taken down four times a night to refill it with oil, that is between sunset and sunrise.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac closed his case here, reserving his right to call rebutting evidence if necessary.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the plaintiff had not made out his case, and that there was no case for his client to meet.

His Lordship said the learned counsel might call his evidence. At present there was evidence that the pattimar was carrying a light and was run down.

Mr. Inverarity argued that there was compulsory pilotage in this case ; and when such was the case the evidence must be very strong indeed to make the owners liable for the damage done by a collision. If it was occasioned by bad navigation, the master and the crew were in no way responsible for it or for the course the pilot chose to take. The pilot in this case was an experienced pilot, and it was hardly credible that he rode into a cluster of lights. Unfortunately, the Deccan had foundered, and the defendant was deprived of the evidence of the master and officers. They were, therefore, left to rely upon the pilot's evidence, which was probable and consistent. The time of the collision was to be ascertained by the state of the tide, which was ebb tide ; and they had the evidence of two pilots who would say that there was a large native craft without a light at the edge of the northern channel. It was absurd to suppose that an experienced pilot, with his eyes open, would wilfully run his vessel into a cluster of lights. If the sailing gear was not in order, he had ample time to stop the vessel. The pilot was at the wheel. There were four men at the wheel, and the pilot would have seen that they were working properly. There was nothing wrong with the steering gear : the pilot did not complain of it.

The Judge said he should have carefully to consider the point as to whether, if the accident was caused by the fault of the steering gear, which was not found out by the pilot latter was not responsible under the circumstances. It was unlikely there was anything wrong with the steering apparatus as a steering apparatus. There was evidence that there was nothing wrong with the hand-steering apparatus. Further, the vessel was, after the collision, steered down the harbour and out to sea with the same gear. What might have, however, caused the vessel to turn out of her course would be the fact that she was almost in her own draught of water, and was possibly going through silt or liquid mud.

His Lordship : That would be an error of judgment on the part of the pilot.

Mr. Inverarity said that would be the case if he proceeded. In his report after the collision, the pilot stated that the Deccan did not apparently answer her helm. The steamer, on leaving the dock gates, must have gone to starboard, to get into the channel, so that under the circumstances the evidence of those who said she went straight out of the dock could not be correct. After going to starboard, the learned counsel contended the pilot steadied the ship and then put the vessel hard aport. If the vessel did not go to port, and the pilot was aware of the fact, he was to blame for not stopping the ship.

The Judge : Was the helm put hard aport ?

Mr. Inverarity said the pilot's orders were carried out by the crew, and if he found the ship not obeying her helm, it was his duty to at once stop. As he had neglected to do so, no blame could attach to the action of the crew.

The Judge : Suppose this ship steered very slowly, and the pilot not being aware of that, gave his orders at the usual time, would you hold that he was to blame ?

Mr. Inverarity urged that, as the pilot was on the bridge, he would know of the difficulty pointed out by his Lordship, and so would not be exonerated from blame. The learned counsel pointed out that, if the witnesses for the plaintiff were to be believed, the Deccan must have been going at an extraordinarily high rate of speed to have dragged the Sooltani, which had her anchor down, the distance described by the witnesses. After the collision, the steamer had the 71 ton pattimar on her bows. The learned counsel thought it would be impossible to tell what effect the dead weight of the craft, which was dragging her anchor, would have been on the steering capabilities of the steamer which, from this cause, might have been carried in the direction of the Bushire.

His Lordship thought it probable that the anchor rope of the Sooltani broke soon after the collision.

Mr. Inverarity said he would call evidence to show where the Sooltani was picked up.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the Court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday).

JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

82-92—In person—Goolam Hossein Abdul Cadur vs Vehercdas Gopaldas and others.

87-92—Edward Wilkin—Mohanlallbhai Magonbhoy vs Maganlal Tribhowandas and another.

284-92—Thakurdar, D and C—Motiram Raghowjee and others vs Narayenrao Balwantrao and another.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

300-87—Bhaishanker and K—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Bhow Meeya Goolam Mohidin Akhadwall and others—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Nowroji Cowasji and another—R Skipsey.

537-92—Tyabjee and J—Dayal Narrowjee vs Sewjee Pragjee—Crawford B and Co.

517-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee Mujavar vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyabjee and D.

635-91—Tyabjee and D—Fukeerjee Soratjee Mendroina vs Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee Mujavar—M N Saklatwalla.

403-90—Tyabjee and D—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Lladhar Shamjee and others—Pestonjee and R. Brown & Co., and Bhaishanker & K.

494-91—Manshuklal D & J—Bai Divali and another vs Chunilla Mansukram and others—E Wilkin.

515-91—Ardiasir H and —Joaquina Salvador Rodrigues and others—The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

516-91—Ardiasir H and D—Sebastiao Jozo de Abreo & others vs The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

526-91—Payne, G and S—Khoja Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ibrahim and another—Thakoredas, D and C.

661-91—Mumshilal J and J—Yunnall Govindjee vs Bhojabhai Allarukhia—Framjee Moos.

521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles Agnew Turner vs Abdul Kadur Haji Abdoola and others—T A Bland.

19-90—Nanu and B—Bai Almai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

3-91—Bicknell and M—Jaithabhai Kessowjee vs Kessowji Tulsidas and others—Roughton and B.

536-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Santookohand Kimjee and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

557-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Kastoorchand Bhaga and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

569-91—In person—Motiram Pranjivandas vs Esmail Salley Mahomed Khatao and another.

74-88—Trabjee and D—Vishwanath Gunput Micher vs Marooti Sayajee and others—Little S F and N.

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee B B.

96-91—Little S F and —Moojee Visanjee vs Nenbai and others—Little S F and N and Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-91—M N Saklatwalla—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Elias vs The s s Deccan and others—Chalk W and S.—Part heard.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE MUNICIPALITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Eduljee Dustur Pestan Sanjana stands charged with defrauding the Bombay Municipality in respect of refund of certain Municipal town-duty by false representation. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Phirozshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, of the firm of Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared to defend the accused.

Jaitha Khetsa was re-examined by Mr. Phirozshaw said that Liladhur Bhawani was still in his service. He had been in his service for the last five years. His business was to despatch goods by rail. He was entrusted with all the business respecting goods sent out of Bombay by rail. He was the person who went to the station to look after the goods, and get the consignment note made out. He signed on behalf of the witness's firm, as the consigner. If there was any refund of town duty, Liladhur went and received it on behalf of the firm.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said : We credit the amount of town-duty when he actually hands over it to us. We do not actually know when he receives the money. It is his duty to hand it over to us at once.

Mr. Mehta : You said you say that he at any time handed over the money to you on the day he received it ? He might have, but I cannot say without referring to my books. Liladhur Bhawan does not do my railway business now.

Mr. R. Koyajee cross-examined by Mr. Mehta said that he compared the import bills with the exports certificate to see that there was no material discrepancy between them in respect of marks, descriptions of goods, and he compared the dates of import, export and the date of presentation of the application. He did what he had to do under the rules on the subject of the town-duty. He was aware that with regard to refund on export by sea a certificate was required from "bona fide" exporters that the goods were imported within a period of six months. In the exports by sea, in the export by rail, no such form is entered. As regards the exports by rail such a certificate was required, but was not given in the forms prescribed for the rules. There was no such certificate given in the form F, which was the form under which the office worked in regard to exports by rail as Mr Virprasad had said. Under the rules, exports by rail required the same certificates as exports by sea. It was not for him to say why the certificate form was prescribed in one rule and not in the other. They did not take any certificate in respect of goods exported by rail and which had been imported within six months. In respect of goods exported by sea a certificate was required. Narayan Jaitha and Co. were the principle "chittiwalla," and Jaitha Dhanjee was a partner who attended to the refund duty. Some of the claims presented by Narayan Jaitha had the name of Jaitha Dhanjee as exporter. He did not know at the time the claims were presented that Jaitha was not the real exporter. If about 20 claims were presented in one month by Naran and Jaitha with Jaitha Dhanjee's name as exporter, he would not have made any enquiries because he was shown as exporter in the railway certificate. He simply looked at the document. It was not a part of his duty to make further enquiries. He knew now that in certain cases Jaitha Dhanjee was not the real exporter. No practise crept into the office of "chittiwallas" signing an export form when they were not exporters with the knowledge of the office. Before the "chittiwalla" was recognised, no enquiry was made about him. If Mr Virprasad had said that enquiries were made, it was a mistake. The accused and one Jivray Gopal were "chittiwallas" The latter was recognised as "chittiwalla" after the accused. If Mr. Virprasad had said that the accused was the only "chittiwalla" recognised in his time, he must be mistaken. Witness had reason to believe that Edaljee was a dealer in sugar. He was told so by somebody. Witness could not give the name of any person who told him that the accused was a dealer in sugar. He did not remember how the people happened to come and tell him about the accused being a dealer in sugar.

After several other witnesses had been examined the case was again adjourned.

THE PAHANG RISING.

THE Resident arrived at Pekan on the 3rd July from the Ulu by the Sinyum and returned up river, accompanied by Tungku Mahmud, the Regent. Mr. Duff of the police, who left on the 19th ult. on an expedition against the Panglima Muda, has not returned yet. It appears he met the enemy a little way up the Jempol River and, in the engagement that ensued, four prisoners were captured. A number of krisses and guns were left behind by the Panglima Muda's men. The Panglima Muda is believed to be now at a place called Tenargoh, further inland, with a force numbering between 50 and 60 men armed with guns and other weapons. Nearly all the houses in the Jempol district have been burnt by Mr. Duff.

A message dated Pekan, 4th July, says :—Messengers have just arrived here from Jempol with the news that an encounter has taken place between Mr. Duff's police and the Panglima Muda, and it is reported by them that the Orang Kaya of Cheno has been killed by the enemy. This Cheno chief supplied about 100 men to Mr. Duff and accompanied the expedition against the Panglima Muda. The messengers say that, when they left, fighting was going on, and they were hurriedly sent to Pekan to bring news of the death of the Orang Kaya of Cheno. All the bungalows that were dismantled in Pekan during the Panglima Muda scare in April last, have now been repaired and reoccupied. The stockades, however, still stand, and are garrisoned by Sikhs.—*Straits Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Bordes as a cabin passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Hailey	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Mashona	1781	Dawdy	N	F Muir & Co
„ Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ York	2112	Smith	P	Captain
„ Kapurthala	671	Livingstone	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

		No	
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3014	Gavino	3	F Branchi
„ Assam	1611	Browne	5	P & O Co
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	7	P & O S N Co
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	8	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	11	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	12	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Patna (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, June 19.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
„ Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July
4 Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Persian Gulf.
5 Henry Bolckow s. . Hardcastle ..... Bussora.
Assyria s ..... Skinner ..... Bombay.
8 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.
11 Arara s ..... McKinlay ..... Perim.

DEPARTURES.

July
5 Henry Bolckow s. . Hardcastle ..... Bombay.
6 Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Bombay.
Assyria s ..... Skinner ..... Persian Gulf.
9 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Miako, Ellis, Salleh Mahomed Umer Dosul (not known).
Steamer St Hubert, McPherson, Bryan & Co. (not known.
„ Arara, McKinlay, W. Cooper & Co., (not known.).

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—25 cases soap, E Russooljee ; 51 kegs red lead, E Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Altonower s—2 cases toys, S C Majoo.
Peninsular s—54 packages provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—20 bales brown paper, A Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—25 cases butter, E Russooljee ; 7,815 packages marble slabs, F Muraglia and Co ; 20 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 54 cases dye, Volkart Brothers.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s. (Bombay)—229 cwts cotton unpressed, 207 cwts wool unpressed, 490 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 208 cwts wheat, and 2,195 corges skins.

La Seyne s, (Bombay)—620 cwts cotton unpressed and 386 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

City of Perth s, (Bombay)—675 cwts cotton unpressed, 432 bales wool, 796 cwts wheat and 75 corges hides.

Longsone s, (Port Said)—46,000 cwts wheat and 740 lbs tea.

Endeavour s, (Port Said)—78,886 cwts wheat.

Greatham s, (Antwerp)—830 bales cotton, 12,000 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed and 44,580 cwts wheat.

Kestor s, (Hull)—62,084 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—4 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, and 6 cwts steel.

City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—117 pieces prints.

Lockerby Hall s, (Liverpool)—550 pieces grey goods, 550 pieces white goods and 1,195 pieces prints.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—3,273 pieces white goods, 2,290 pieces prints and 10 tons coal.

Simla s, (Bombay)—900 pieces grey goods, 462 pieces white goods, 50 pieces prints, 10,000 lbs grey yarns and 12 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

Pachumba s. (Bombay)—32,325 pieces grey goods, 40,020 pieces white goods, 10,350 pieces printed, 34,000 lbs grey yarns, 13,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 35 cwts copper and 4 cwts yellow metal.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—11,907 pieces grey goods, 2,185 pieces white goods, 1,707 pieces prints, 3,600 lbs grey yarns, 15 cwts

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PLATING AND GILDING.—Executed on the most Modern principle. Work guaranteed to last from 3 to 5 years and upwards, according to price.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

SILVER JEWELLERY.—The Latest English Designs and also the Best Indian Designs of European Manufacture, beautifully designed and finished. Bracelets from Rs. 3 each. Necklaces from Rs. 4. Brooches from Rs. 3.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEA.—At wonderfully Cheap Price, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to large buyers—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TRAINING NIGHT CLASSES (By special request). Applications will only be received till the 1st Proximo. (Specimen Classes free).—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a BACHELOR can have rooms with board with a private family at Byculla.—Apply to "H.," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 175, Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family. Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY of high respected family for giving TUITION in English and Music to a Zenana Begum, presently in Poona for the season, afterwards in up-country. Apply to "SH," care of this Paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS are on our file, testifying the truth of our assertion. A few copies of which may be seen in our price lists, forwarded free on application.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc, undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE additional items of Saturday's news wired by Reuter, and not included in our report under that evening's date, are an advance of 1-64d. in arrival prices of American Cotton in Liverpool, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for July and July-August deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for November-December; and the quantity of Cotton in sight at New York, which was 8,950,000 bales, compared with 893,000 bales visible a week ago.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,488
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,81,947
Other Deposits	"	"	1,27,328
Government Securities	Inc.	"	12,385
Loans "	Dec.	"	20,31,889
Bills Discounted	"	"	7,63,307
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,31,643
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	23,37,019

Following an increase of 39½ lakhs for the previous week, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance had a further addition of 23⅜ lakhs in the week covered by the Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, making the Balance stand on Saturday evening at 243⅜ lakhs. It is noticeable and in accordance with the sluggish state of trade, which has prevailed meantime, that the figures in the Return, which go to indicate the state of the trade demand, show a further considerable falling off in that direction; and though a portion of the large decrease in Loans may be accounted for by a further return of the funds taken up for a special purpose a short time ago, the amount on Bills Discounted continues to diminish, and, taking into account a slight decrease in Private Deposits, the contraction of the trade demand will still be very marked. In the other items given in the Return there has been but little movement.

COTTON has been steady here to-day with a small business passing, but with prices quite unchanged. Exporters have bought 400 bales of Broach, at Rs. 179; while the Mills have taken 850 bales in all, consisting of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 149; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 176; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 176; and Damergaum, at Rs. 174 per candy.

Rain, ranging from 3·41 inches at Cawnpore to 0·57, which at Delhi fell in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle after the date of the last official telegraphic news (last Thursday) and sowing had begun at Agra, Cawnpur, and Beawar, while at Delhi it looked like rain. There had also been a little rain throughout the Oomra circle (though not half-an-inch in any district): in the Oomra district proper sowing had made fair progress; while in the other districts of this circle the plants were flourishing, though needing fine weather at Barsee, and more rain at Dhulia. In the Dhollera circle, sowing was making good progress at Wadwan and Bhownugger; at Dhollera itself it had not commenced owing to too much rain; while at Veerumgaum it was completed. At Broach the plants were flourishing and needed fine weather. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, prospects were favourable.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate business has transpired to-day in both markets, the tone of each being steady, and prices unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	851	bales.
Wheat	5,858	cwts.
Linseed	2,937	"
Rapeseed	3,606	"
Poppyseed	1,638	"
Groundnuts	1,155	"
Castorseed	1,332	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little business passing; but tonnage is not being pressed on the market. For early August loading, a steamer has been berthed for Antwerp, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Demand, at which quotations there was a brisk demand for a while, and rates then gave way 1-32d., at which the enquiry still continued, and finally, a further decline of 1-32d. was established. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 3¾d., at which a little was done; then 1s. 3 11-32d. was freely offered, but next to nothing further transpired thereat, and 1s. 3 5-16d. seemed to be probable; but we hear that native speculaters have been buying Bank Demand freely to-day to cover forward speculative sales, and their wants being supplied, we should not be surprised to see rates steady again, and meantime the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·61¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates for Fours have ruled rather higher, both for Money and Account, our closing quotations this evening being 106 11-16 for cash; 106½ for the coming settlement; and 106¼ for August, though with sellers for both the accounts at the rates. The quotation for the other denomination is now nominal.

SHARES have been more dealt in to-day with the result of an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in a number of Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in Press Shares, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 3¾ per share, to Rs. 1,040.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 16, as compared with the statement of July 9, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs.	July 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,16,149	45,19,677
Do. do. at Branches	39,53,547	37,71,900
Other Deposits	4,14,46,612	4,13,18,784
Post Bills	4,730	4,236
Cash Credits, undrawn	23,92,499	28,21,650
Rs.	6,64,63,537	6,60,85,967
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,29,31,630	1,29,47,035
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,93,332	80,23,693
Loans do. do. do.	1,42,08,207	1,21,76,318
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,554	4,756
Bills Discounted and purchased	84,97,770	77,34,463
Stamps, &c.	14,514	14,530
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,464		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,464	3,92,464
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,33,439	4,15,082
Cash and Currency Notes	2,20,40,607	2,43,77,626
Rs.	6,64,63,537	6,60,85,967

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf, close at Karachi, at 6 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	12	35 p.m.	20	38
Teheran	18	1	45 p.m.	...	19
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 18th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
" Madras	1	1	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRANT—FERNANDEZ—July 16, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev. Father J. Hoone, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Father J. B. Stein, S.J., John Albert Grant, to Florence Mary, second daughter of J. F. Fernandez, retired City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

DEATH.

DUXBURY—July 18, at the Towers, Middle Colaba, Jonathan Robinson Duxbury, Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1892.

THAT there is a certain degree of tension between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan has been sufficiently evident for some time back. The reply to the so-called ultimatum—which we would prefer to term a friendly intimation—communicated to his Highness in respect to the military force under his Commander-in-Chief at Asmar, which appeared to threaten the independence of Bajaur and other British proteges, has not yet been received. It is to be hoped that the tenor of the reply will be satisfactory, but in any case the Government of India will be able to judge exactly how matters stand. The fire-eaters at Simla would have rejoiced if the ultimatum had been couched in peremptory language calculated to bring the Amir to his senses, and they assert, on what grounds we know not, that the communication of the Government of India has not come up to this ideal. The Foreign Office will have acted wisely if it has abstained from inflicting a humiliation upon a friend and ally until it has become quite certain that he is no longer either. Whether the Amir is our friend may be doubtful, but as long as there is a doubt he should get the benefit of it. He tells us that he is our friend, and, in the allocution, addressed by him on a memorable occasion to his Sirdars, he stated at length, and with considerable force, the reasons of State which justify his friendship with the power which threatens Afghanistan the least. In that remarkable State paper, which our readers have perused, his Highness made it clear to every Afghan that Russia and not England, is the aggressor to be feared. La Russie, voila l'ennemi was the refrain of that vigorous political manifesto. It is true he made no pretence of ardent affection for his southern neighbour. He dealt with the whole question from the point of view of Afghan interests. This attitude has no doubt its political advantages, but it has also its inconveniences. It renders cordial relations difficult. Those ardent souls who long for the abandonment of friendship and are ready to say with the poet "love me all in all, or not at all," are chilled and begin to doubt. The Amir tells us, these people say, when they commit their thoughts to paper, that he is our friend, but how does he act up to his professions? He holds us at arm's length, declines to entertain every suggestion that is made to him, forbids his subjects to use the Sind-Pishin railway, and objects to the terminus being placed at Chaman, well within our own frontier, refuses to receive our Foreign Secretary as an envoy, treats our proposals for a mission with studied contempt, imposes heavy duties on our trade with Afghanistan, and gives Russian trade on the further frontier comparative advantages. Finally, in spite of our remonstrances he sends armed forces to interfere with tribes and tracts within the sphere of our control. These and similar questions are asked, and to them the Amir can scarcely be expected to give an answer. As we have pointed out on a former occasion, it is but fair to make allowances for a ruler placed in a very difficult position, whose popularity, such as it is, would disappear utterly if his subjects were to believe that he was under foreign influence. The fact that he has received for years a considerable annual subsidy and large presents of arms and ammunition does not in any degree absolve him from the obligation of asserting his independence and it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to occasional displays of ill-temper.

The Chaman Railway extension is a satisfactory and re-assuring achievement from our point of view. Thirty miles of railway with a double track between Kila-Abdulla and Chaman, which was open to traffic on the first of January last, makes the completion of the line to Kandahar, for which the material is already stacked on the other side of the Khojak-Amran range, a mere affair of a couple of months. We are naturally proud of the boring of the Khojak tunnel thirteen thousand feet long at an outlay of sixty-five lakhs. It is quite clear that the Russians will now never be able to forestall us at Kandahar. The ruler of Kandahar can be scarcely expected, however to regard the affair entirely from our point of view. Mr. Curzon, in a discussion in the House of Commons, which preceded the introduction of the Indian Financial Statement, was quite correct in stating that there was no concealment in the making of the tunnel and advancing the railway to Chaman. But the Amir's assent or approval of the works which laid open to our forces a great province, and one of the chief cities of his Kingdom, was never asked, and any soreness which may have arisen on this account is but natural, and should not be made too much of. It is said by some people that the Amir who is subject to severe attacks af gout, varies very much in his mood. When a whim seizes him, or he is angered, he is for the time being beyond himself. No one can be more acute or astute in his calmer moods, and then he is fully alive to the advantages of our friendship. One who knows him well says he has an ungovernable temper, and when anything is done, or any advice tendered, which seems to him to be an interference with the arbitrary power of his "God-given Government," he is insane with fury, and reckless of what he says or does. Whether this be true or not, there has certainly been a method in his insanity from the day of Penjdeh, when he told Lord Dufferin that it would be foolish to go to war for the loss of three hundred men in a skirmish, to the present moment when he keeps every one in doubt as to his real policy. Those who distrust him and are disposed to regard him as an enemy point to his persistent refusal to hold friendly intercourse with us, his feverish haste to supply himself with the best modern armaments, and to teach his people how to make them, his selection of a summer retreat on the Russian border, whither, there is some reason to believe, he has removed a large treasure, and his favour towards Russians. In regard to this last mentioned item in the indictment, it may be as well to remember that from time to time he is quite as rude to the Russians as to anyone else. It would be a great mistake to imagine that Abdurrahman will, under any circumstances, be disposed to love the Russians. He fears, and, therefore, possibly hates them more than he fears and dislikes his southern neighbours, whom he has found so helpful. All the floutings and sulks may be the result of a deep-laid policy to prove to us that he is indispensable, and to make us inclined to be more friendly and give him more and more of our material support. That would be in accordance with Afghan nature. If we would increase our present subsidy, and give him a crore a year to strengthen his northern frontier, there would probably be no more sulks, and he would not object very strenuously to the completion of the Kandahar railway. It may of course be and, we believe that it is actually the case, that the Amir regards his present position as precarious, and is preparing for eventualities in the hope that he may preserve his throne by playing one of his neighbours against the other when the great struggle comes. The House of Savoy played a similar game with considerable success for centuries, and King Humbert continues the role to the present hour, playing off the Triple Alliance and England against the neighbour whom he fears most. However this may be, the Government of India is clearly within its right in desiring to ascertain exactly how our relations with Afghanistan stand with a view to arrive at an understanding if possible. There is no shadow of ground for supposing that the present Government has any desire to arrive at a misunderstanding like that which led to the second Afghan war. Lord Lansdowne is not Lord Lytton. It is to the interest of India to have a strong and united Afghanistan on the Northern Frontier.

SOME of our contemporaries have been repeating a statement which found its way into print that this year's traffic receipts of the Indian Railways show an increase over last year. This is a palpable error. Last year there was an abnormal traffic owing to the sudden demand in the European markets for Indian wheat, and the scarcity, threatening famine in Rajputana and in Madras, which caused a great transfer of grain to the affected districts. As might be expected this year the receipts from the first of April to the 18th June show a decline of twenty-four-and-a half lakhs on the receipts of the corresponding period of last year, and it is likely that the decline will be more marked as the year advances. The assertion that the railway returns are satisfactory is contradicted by facts. General Trevor, the chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in a part of his address at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders last month, is obviously under the impression that Indian railways profit by existing conditions. He makes the extraordinary statement that the general impression left on his mind while watching the effect of the steady drop in exchange on railway dividends payable in England, is that the gains in net earnings in the "debased coinage" compensate for the loss in converting those earnings into English currency, which is advancing in value. So confident is the gallant General that his impression is correct, and that the theory applies to all Indian railways, that he looks to the diffusion of this belief to dispel the apprehensions which now prevent the investment of English capital in the development of Indian railways. Let us see what light the Director General of Railways in India, Colonel Sargeaut, throws on this subject in the Administration Report just submitted to the Government of India. Having shown that the net loss to the State during last year amounted to seventeen and a quarter lakhs, he writes: "Had silver remained at par, the interest in 1890-91 would have been Rs. 2,14,58,663, and the Guaranteed Railways would have shown a surplus of Rs. 69,53,190 in that year. This measures the effect of the fall of the price of silver in connection with the one item of payment of interest." To this not inconsiderable item must, of course, be added the enhanced cost of rails, girders, locomotives, and other adjuncts purchased in sterling and paid for in "debased coinage." The sooner the delusion that the fall in silver conduces to the development of railways or anything else in India is exploded the better. It has actually been asserted again and again that Indian finance has flourished beyond all precedent since the rupee fell some thirty per cent., and because of that fall.

THE volcanic eruption which has annihilated the entire population of the island of Sangier, in the Celebes, is, we presume, the climax of a series of destructive eruptions of which news reached India a week ago. Great Sangier island is the chief of a group of smaller islands all of volcanic origin, lying to the north of the Celebes, the entire population numbering some eighty thousand souls. The islands, which connect the Celebes with the Philippines are governed by native rajahs who are subject to the Dutch. Gunong Aroo is the name by which the volcano is known, and this is situated on Great Sangier. On June 7 according to accounts which have reached us, the eruption began without any warning, and for three hours gave forth fierce volumes of fire with showers of stones and dust and ashes. Later this was renewed, and for two days it continued, until the village of Toroena, on the south side of the mountain, was covered. This is protected by a ridge of hills 1,800 feet high, but the weight of the stones and ashes sufficed to break through the roofs of many houses and to destroy entire plantations of cocoanuts lying on either side of Toroena Bay. The streams of lava poured down the northern side of the mountain burying all vegetation, numerous minor volcanic jets throwing up mud and stones and furthering the work of destruction. Whole villages were destroyed and their people killed in numbers. The Normanby Hall, a British steamer, brought this information, but at the time she left the Celebes it was not known what the loss of life had been. The latest news obtainable said that the large village Tohoekan and its inhabitants had been destroyed. Numbers of dead bodies had been picked up on the seashore and in the outskirts of villages in the line of the lava streams. Five or six vessels from European ports were lying in the harbours of the island, but put to sea as soon as the outbreak was observed, fearing a destructive tidal wave. This, however, did not follow, nor was any earthquake perceptible. A Dutch Government vessel and the British cruiser Hecuba were despatched to Sangier to render assistance, and, if possible, save life. The island, on June 10, when the Normanby Hall left, was a scene of desolation, and the terrific eruption was in full operation.

IN a North China contemporary a correspondent essays to prove that the Missionaries have themselves to blame for the troubles which have befallen them within the last eighteen months. To their utter disregard of the prejudices of the people is attributed also the fact that the number of converts is so small. Had the missionaries in their dealings with the people followed the example set by the Legations, the anti-foreign riots might never have occurred. A month ago a Shanghai paper gave chapter and verse for the allegation that the Missionaries had wilfully disregarded the advice of influential native friends, ignored the orders of the local officials and refused protection when it was offered. The same journal cites additional cases in which the Missionaries have acted inconsiderately towards the natives and incurred their enmity. In the building of their houses they have almost invariably raised upper storeys, and this has resulted in inconvenience to Chinese private family life and to a great depreciation of surrounding property. Chinese prejudices will not tolerate high chimneys or verandahs overshadowing their houses or the graves of their ancestors, and a removal on the part of the neighbouring occupants invariably follows the erection of such a source of annoyance. The Northern Cathedral at Peking was built with towers so high that they overlooked the sacred precincts of the Imperial palace, and it became an eye-sore and a source of irritation to the Chinese people. At first, we are told, they tried to shut it out from view by building a high wall, but without avail, and finally the Empress bought up the Cathedral, and enclosed it in the palace grounds, excluding foreigners from the Marble Bridge and the Lakes. This is but one way in which Europeans in China offend the natives among whom they are aliens in race, language, and religion, dwelling in the country on sufferance. The correspondent's contention is that the Missionaries not only hinder their work but jeopardise the lives of their countrymen by their stupid want of consideration for the feelings and prejudices of their neighbours. Past outrages are to be regretted, and future riots to be avoided if possible, but it is not by riding rough-shod over the superstitions and religious prejudices of the Chinese that peace and good-will can be maintained.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. OLIVER has invented a Mean-time Sun-Dial, which not only indicates local mean time, but by a very simple adjustment may be set so as to show any required standard time, railway or other. The hour is indicated not by the shadow of a straight edge, but by the edge of the shadow of a curved surface, the curvature of which is so arranged as to compensate for the equation of time. Although the invention may not be of very great value in cloudy England, it will be of much use where, as in India, sunshine is plentiful, and means of regulating the time are scarce. In up-country stations far from a railway it would be invaluable. The makers are Negretti and Zambra, of Holborn Viaduct, London.

IN another column we publish the thirteenth half-yearly general statement of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank of Madras, which has decided to open a branch office in Bombay at an early date. In their report the directors recommend the payment of a half-yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The abundance of money and the difficulty of finding safe and remunerative employment for funds led the Board to reduce the rate of interest in fixed deposits from six to five per cent. and to refuse some ten lakhs of rupees. The figures in the balance sheet are held to indicate great strength, the directors maintaining the policy of building up the Reserves. They hope by so doing to afford an unimpeachable security to the depositing public, meantime distributing a steady 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, A. A. G., proceeded to Deolalee last night on inspection duty. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, this morning, to announce the departure. During the absence of the General Officer Commanding, Colonel D. V. Shortland, R. A., Colonel on the Staff, Bombay Circle, will command the station.

HEAVY rain has at length fallen all over the Ahmednagar district, writes a correspondent, and there is every prospect of more to follow. An immense weight of gloomy apprehension has been lifted from the hearts of the people.

GOVERNMENT has issued a resolution on reviewing the report of the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, which we summarised about a month ago. The resolution is as follows:—"The report has been so fully dealt with by the Surgeon-General that it is not necessary for Government to review it further. The Governor-in-Council concurs in the remark of the Surgeon-General that Surgeon-Captain Barry has performed his duties with zeal and ability."

NEWS of a somewhat alarming character comes from Fatshan, says the *Overland China Mail*, where something like an insurrection has broken out, caused by the extortions of the native Customs. The Customs officials have been recently imposing fresh exactions from time to time, until the capacity of the people for submitting to the "squeezing" process became exhausted and a general anti-customs war was declared. Many of the large commercial houses suspended business, and the streets were crowded with excited people vowing vengeance against the Custom House and all the officials. No boat with cargo was allowed to go to the Custom House or to pay dues. No official was to be seen about the place. The soldiers guarding the premises had several encounters with the mob. On the 22nd ult. eight persons lost their lives and many were seriously wounded. The rabble seemed bent on destroying the Custom House, and a general looting of the town was feared, unless the authorities followed the course they usually take in such circumstances by making concessions for the pacification of the people. On the request of Consul-General Waters for assistance, the gunboat Tweed was sent up to Fatshan from

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRIGHTFUL VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE CELEBES GROUP.

LONDON, JULY 18.

News has been received of a frightful volcanic eruption which has utterly annihilated the Island of Sangier, near the Celebes Group. The whole of the population numbering twelve thousand have perished.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Fierce tribal fighting has taken place in Morocco, in which three hundred have been killed.

LORD SALISBURY AT WINDSOR.

Lord Salisbury has again been to Windsor to confer with her Majesty the Queen.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The Siam, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 7 p.m., to-day.

THE NICHUGUARD-KOHIMA ROAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

A pioneer Regiment of two companies of Sappers and Miners are to be employed to finish the Nichuguard-Kohima cart-road during the ensuing cold weather.

ANNUAL STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

It is proposed to hold an annual Staff College dinner, at Poona, this year. The exact date of the dinner, which will probably be on or about the 21st September, will be determined later on.

TRAINING OF RESERVES.

Sanction has been accorded to an extension to the Madras and Bombay Armies of the system of training reservists at regimental centres, which has already been approved for the Bengal Army.

SECRETARIAT CHANGES.

Sir Edward Buck goes on four months' leave from 9th August, Mr. Muir Mackenzie officiating, and Mr. Logan, acting for the latter, as Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE CHIN HILLS.

Mr. Macnabb, Political Officer at Haka, goes on leave shortly; and the Chin Hills will then be placed temporarily at least under Mr. Carey, with head-quarters at Falam, the new post constructed during the past cold season.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

General Walker, Director-General of Ordnance in India, will shortly proceed to Calcutta, in order to inspect the new machinery which was recently set up in the Ordnance factories at Cossipore, Dum-Dum, and Ishapore. The Government of India expressed their satisfaction at the successful manufacture of steel at Cossipore, which they consider to be an important achievement by the Ordnance Department in India.

CHOLERA AT KHORASSAN.

Mr. Ney Elias, British Consul-General at Meshad, reports that cholera is dying out in Khorassan: it was of a severe type while it lasted and the mortality was great. The epidemic has passed northwards to Baku and up the Volga Valley into Russia.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Herat news, received from Meshad, states that the Char and Aimak Tribes have remained quiet since the affair at Kala Nao, and no further interference by the Russians along the border line has taken place.

The revolt of the Northern Hazaras must by this time have spread to the Herat Province, and this may possibly lead to fresh disturbances among the tribesmen, who lately appealed to the Russians for help. The Governor of Herat is doubtless on the alert, as the Amir will look to him for direct assistance in suppressing the rising.

RELIEF REGIMENTS.

A detachment of 200 men of the 5th Sikhs, at Ferozepore, has now been definitely ordered to proceed to Gilgit, in relief of the 5th Gurkhas there. The detachments of the Hazara Battery and 20th Punjab Infantry have been ordered to return to India with the 5th Gurkhas.

OFFICERS FOR SERVICE AT GILGIT.

It has been decided that the number of officers applied for by Lieutenant-Colonel Durand for service at Gilgit during the ensuing cold weather be granted. Nominations have yet to be made with the exception of two Royal Engineer officers, whose names have already been published.

THE KARACHI-MOOLTAN ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

It has been decided to try a further experimental trial of the Karachi-Mooltan route for trooping purposes only. Three troopships will run, and the Karachi depot will remain open for about three months.

MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

It is under consideration to form a military survey class at Kirkee for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras and Bombay Armies in surveying and reconnaissance.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Beresford, 7th Hussars, has been appointed Adjutant, vice Captain Haig; and Lieutenant Windham has been appointed Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JULY 17.

At a crowded meeting held here to-day, under the auspices of the People's Association and the Standing Congress Committee, resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and thanking his Finsbury electors for returning him.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A cricket match between the Ganesh Khind Eleven and Dr. Trask's Eleven was played at Ganesh Khind, the former being captained by Lord Harris and the latter by Dr. Trask. The fielding of Dr. Trask's team was excellent, the bowling of Lieutenant Stockdale was good, who took eight wickets. The ground was wet. Play did not commence till two in the afternoon. The following are the scores:—

GANESH KHIND XI.

Surg.-Major Martin, c Stockdale, b Sargent.	10
Captain Poore, b Stockdale	10
Colonel Rhodes, run out	18
Lord Harris, c and b Stockdale	5
Captain Cox, c Spratt, b Stockdale	2
Sergeant Elliott, c Sargent, b Stockdale	0
Mr. Edgerley, b Stockdale	11
Sergeant Lyons, b Stockdale	0
Private Laughton, b Stockdale	0
Corporal Sharpe, c Hancock, b Shearme	9
Private Phillips, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	66

DR TRASK'S XI.

Lieutenant Usborne, b Lyon	23
Surgeon-Captain Trask, b Lord Harris	0
Captain Dyson, b Lyons	7
Lieutenant Bentick, b Lord Harris	2
Lieut. Stockdale, c Poore, b Lord Harris	0
Lieutenant Hancock, l-b-w b Lyons	4
Surgeon-Captain Sutton, b Lyons	0
Captain Slee, b Lyons	1
Mr. Shearme, c Laughton, b Sharpe	6
Mr. Spratt, retired	56
Mr. Sargent, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	103

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONG KONG, JULY 18.

The Gwalior (extra) arrived here this morning.

The Surat arrived here on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

The Peninsular arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

2½ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 4-16
4½ per cent. "	nominal.
Bar Silver	39⅞

ANANT IMPERIAL CHARITABLE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I venture through your kindness to bring the appeal of the "Anant Imperial Charitable Fund" Society before the benevolent readers of your widely-read journal in the earnest hope that the wretched position of helpless and hungry, needy men and cattle in India may induce those whom God has blessed with the means to come forward to help them by assisting the Anant Imperial Charitable Fund. To support thousands of needy creatures the Society earnestly asks for help and sympathy, as it is clear, that unless this money is raised, the interest of which will only be used, many poor creatures will cease to exist. It affords me pleasure to state that Kudal Prabhu Anantraojee Narayenrao, a very pious and wealthy nobleman, partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Maharaja Dattatraya Anantraojee and Co., has consented to act as the general manager of the said fund. I desire to thank him for the great interest in promoting the cause of the fund, and I make no doubt as to the success of the efforts of Kudal Prabhu is. Of course, alone and unaided Kudal Prabhu cannot be expected to do much, but as every human being is interested in the movement I hope every one will join it and strengthen his hands by their co-operation. There are two proposals which require immediate attention, 1st, to afford relief of every kind to deserving invalids and needy men and animals by erecting suitable workshops, kitchen, &c., for the distressed, and, 2nd, to open cattle, breeding and pinjarapole farms in India.

I am glad to hear that the Society for the Welfare of India and Poor Farmers intends to assist the needy and deserving agriculturists by lending them money and instruments for agriculture, free of profits. It is to assist not only poor and invalids, but all men who unfortunately suffer from terrible disasters, cyclone, flood, fire, famine, pestilence, &c., and give food and medicines gratis to all deserving sick creatures.

Lord Roberts had been asked to become president, and Mr. Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Agent to the G. G., Central India, G. H. Trevor, Agent to the G. G., Rajputana, as well as two native Rajas and two native officials to become the directors of the said fund.—Yours, &c.,

RAJA RAMSING.

Beawar, July 17.

The following is the list of subscriptions to the Anant Imperial Charitable Fund:—

	Rs.	as.
Amount promised by the promoters of the fund	34,000	6
Babu Beharilal, Contractor	1,000	0
Shet Soodutrai Khubchandjee	1,000	0
" Bansidas Ramjeedas	751	0
" Pudumlal Hurnundroy	600	0
" Sonarmul Sookchandjee	500	0
" Herundroy Bolosroy	200	0
" Joynarayen Sookha Dayal	150	0
Mr Devendranath Sirkar	25	0
Mr Kalidas Banerjee	25	0
Mr Amritlal Mitter	21	0
Mr C W Westropp	50	0
Mr H Ramsey	50	0
Mr G R King	15	0
Mr K Porter	10	0
Mr Molvi Abas Husain	100	0
Mr Kazi Alloodin	75	0
Mr Samuel Solomon	10	0
Mr Baldyanath Gupta	15	0
Mr Kedarnath Mallik	25	0
Mr Pandit Motilaljee	20	0
Mr Pandit Gungaram	25	0
Mr Lala Dewanchand	15	0
Mr Pandit Balmookundjee	10	0
Mr Lala Ramratanchand	20	0
Mr Lala Rupram	10	0
Mr Thakur Bhowanising	15	0
Mr Thakur Hurdayalsing	50	0
Mr Sirdar Heerasing	30	0
Mr Pandit Madhavarao Gopal	16	0
Mr Vishnu Krishna Tilak	15	0
Mr G Moodlier	50	0
Mr P Krishnarao	15	0
Mr A Parthsarthy	10	0
Mr K Rungiah Naidu	25	0
Mr Ramrao Changnaic	25	0
Subscriptions below Rs. 10	136	8

Subscribers to the said Fund in aid of the needy and helpless men and animals in India and abroad are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions to Messrs. M. B. Kolasker & Co., Bombay bankers for the above fund.

K. ANANTRAOJEE,
General Manager.

15, July.

DURING the now-expiring administration of Lord Salisbury, writes the *London Journal*, it has fallen to the good fortune of his Chancellor to constitute just half of the entire bench. Three out of the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, *viz.*, Lords Macnaghten, Morris, and Hannen, and two members of the Court of Appeal owe their promotion to Lord Halsbury. In the Chancery Divison Justices Kekewich and Romer, and in the Queen's Bench Division five judges, *viz.*, Justices Charles, Williams, Lawrence, Wright, and Collins, have been appointed in the same period whilst in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions both the President (Sir F. H. Jeune) and Mr. Justice Barnes are new-comers. It is to be hoped that the country will not altogether lose the services of Sir Edward Fry, but that he will frequently place his great learning and experience at the disposition of the Privy Council. He would be invaluable in the House of Lords, and, as we have before remarked in these columns, it would be an excellent practice to grant life peerages to all judges of the High Court or Court of Appeal on their retirement.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE number of Anglo-Indians who are candidates is, as far as I can ascertain, eighteen, of whom eight are Gladstonians, six Conservatives, and four Liberal Unionists. The Gladstonians are Sir J. B. Phear, formerly a High Court Judge in Calcutta, who is opposing in the Tiverton Division of Devonshire one of the Ministerial whips, Sir W. H. Walrond; Sir E. G. Jenkinson, an ex-Bengal Civilian, who was employed on special police duty in Ireland a few years, and who is courageously or quixotically attacking a Tory stronghold in Sussex; Mr. William Digby, who with equal boldness, has gone out to slay or be slain by that Conservative Goliath, Sir Albert Rollit; General Sir Andrew Clarke, who will be remembered as Public Works Member of Council during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty and who hopes to capture the seat that Sir John Gorst has abandoned in order to become one of the members for Cambridge University; Sir William Plowden, whose chances of being re-elected for West Wolverhampton are, as I mentioned some-time ago, less hopeful than his friends could wish; Mr. Seymour Keay, who is being energetically opposed in his old constituency, Elgin and Nairn, by Sir W. C. Gull, son of the lamented doctor, and whose defeat, on personal grounds, would not be deeply mourned by his colleagues in the lately deceased Parliament: Sir William Wedderburn, who it is pretty confidently predicted will be returned for North Ayrshire; and Mr. W. Birkmyre, of Birkmyre Brothers, Calcutta and Serampore, who ought to capture the Ayr Boroughs which at one by-election in 1888 was Gladstonian and in another two years ago was Conservative. The Conservatives are, *primus inter pares*, Sir Richard Temple who ought to have no difficulty in beating the active and respectable but undistinguished gentleman, who is so valiantly trying to wrest from the Conservatives what might almost be called the capital of Villadom; Mr. J. M. Maclean, who, if Parliamentary success counted for everything at a General Election, would be certain of coming back to Westminster; Sir James Ferguson, who has his work cut out in defending himself from the attack that for a second time is being made on the Conservative position by Mr. C. P. Scott, the well-known editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; Sir Andrew Scoble, a Bombay man, who appropriately desires to succeed another Bombay man, Sir Guyer Hunter, as the representative of Central Hackney; Mr. C. W. Cayzer, of the Clan Line, who is battling for the Conservatives in the constituency, whose rejection of Mr. W. S. Caine on a memorable occasion speedily completed that politician's conversion to Home Rule; and Mr. Douglas Straight who had not been back long from Allahabad before he had resumed his old political life, and who is standing for a borough—Stafford—where the Conservative majority in 1836 was between ninety and a hundred. One of the Liberal Unionists is Colonel O. T. Duke, of Afghan celebrity, his opponent being Mr. Cyril Flower, who is supposed to have been made a Gladstonian whip not so much for his charming manners as his good looks, and because he is married to a daughter of the House of Rothschild. Another is Major, the Hon. J. S. Napier, a son of the peer of that ilk who was some years ago Governor of Madras and a brother of the young barrister, who assisted the now-almost-forgotten Mr. Bradley in saving Arabi Pasha from the gallows. Major Napier is engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, but ash is oponent's majority even in 1886 was a thousand or more the gallant officer can hardly expect to supplant the genial leader of the teetotal party. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the popular Chairman of the P. and O. Company, has again offered himself for Greenock, and Sir Henry Havelock Allan is the fourth Anglo-Indian Liberal Unionist. In the House of Commons that has just been dissolved there were seven Anglo-Indians, of whom one (Sir Lewis Pelly) is dead, three (Sir R. Temple, Sir J. Fergusson, and Mr. Maclean) are candidates for the new Parliament, and three (Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Guyer Hunter, and Mr. Malcolm Low) do not offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Low who, before he was elected for Grantham, had tried to get elected in Scotland, appears to be the reverse of the loquacious Mr. Alpheus C. Morton. During the six years he has enjoyed the privilege of being a member of Parliament the late Commissioner of the Nerbudda has not once opened his mouth in the House of Commons. In these days of talkee-talkee Mr. Low's silence is deserving not only of notice and commendation, but what I fear it will not receive, imitation. To meet in such an assembly as the House of Commons a man so entirely indifferent to the ordinary arts of the pushing, the conceited, and the self-advertizing is most refreshing. It is a pity that Mr. Low will not be in the next Parliament if only as an example to the Conybeares, the Clarkes, the Mortons, *et hoc genus omne*. Two familiar Anglo-Indian names appear in the list of candidates—Lawrence and Strachey. A grandson of the famous Sir Henry Lawrence is standing as a Liberal Unionist for the Heywood division of Lancashire and a nephew of the Brothers Strachey as a Gladstonian in his native county of Somersetshire. I met a day or two ago the Secretary of the London Liberal caucus, and I asked him what he thought of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's prospects. His reply was that the indefatigable Parsee candidate had an even chance of defeating Captain Penton, who, though a large owner of property in the district and an open-handed supporter of local charities, has given offence to the working classes by his uncompromising refusal to support the Eight Hours' movement. Mr. Dadabhoy is in regard to labour questions very advanced; in fact, he is almost a socialist; at any rate his sympathies are strongly with those gentlemen who though they have not been able to secure much support for their own utopian schemes, may take credit for having largely contributed to bring about the new direction which politics are taking here and on the Continent. Mr. Dadabhoy's friends are working most energetically, and as his friends include a goodly number of the fair sex, the "sirens of the Primrose League," have not it all their own way in Central Finsbury as they have in some other parts of the Metropolis. I ought perhaps to include another name in the list of Anglo-Indian candidates. I refer to Mr. H. H. Champion, who spent some years in Bombay as an officer in the Royal Artillery and resigned his Commission to devote himself to the spread of his peculiar notions about Socialism. Mr. Champion has entered the arena as a competitor of Mr. Bryce, who in 1885 defeated the Conservative candidate by more than 3,000 votes, and who at the General Election in the following year was allowed a walk-over. Mr. Champion, whose dislike of capitalists is not stronger than his detestation of Liberals, is, I am told now, quite unconnected with any of the numerous branches into which the numerically insignificant body of avowed socialists are divided. He comes forward as a Labour candidate and I was told last night that he is not unlikely to oust the Ex-Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With my informant, a Socialist, of the University ungraduate type, the wish was probably father to the thought. Although Mr. Bryce has a Conservative antagonist as well, I shall be surprised if Mr. Champion comes within a thousand of the votes cast for Mr. Bryce. The Conservatives, with whom the ex-Artillery subaltern has a certain amount of sympathy, would not be sorry to see him in the House, particularly as Mr. Cunninghame Graham may not be there to play the *role* of candid friend to the Liberals. Mr. Cunninghame Graham is one of the three candidates opposing the re-election of Mr. Hugh Watt (a city man of combative tendencies) in one of the divisions of Glasgow. As I am writing I hear that Mr. W. Digby's friends are very confident that he will be at the top of the polls on Tuesday. Their prognostications are, I suspect, based to a considerable extent on the enthusiasm of public meetings. I am bound to say, however, that Mr. Digby's own calculations, which throughout are based on something a little more tangible—though not absolutely reliable—promises. If Mr. Digby can boast that he has received promises of support from a large majority of the electors, I dare say that Sir Albert Rollit could say the same. The Conservatives will not be surprised if Mr. Richard Chamberlain is turned out of a sister division by the enterprising Indian tea merchant, Mr. Thomas Lough, but up to the present they do not despair of retaining the other divisions of Islington.

I cannot say that I have read every speech that has been made by the Liberal leaders since the actual fighting commenced, but I have waded through many columns of their not-altogether-inspiriting utterances, but nowhere have I met with a single allusion to the Egyptian question. It looks as if Mr. Gladstone were sorry for certain ill-considered expressions he used last autumn and that the *mot d'ordre* has gone forth that in electioneering oratory the subject of the future of Egypt is to be tabooed. Rumour says that the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay or those of them who have been nursing the delusion that one of the first acts of Mr. Gladstone on coming into office would be to evacuate the valley of the Nile are rather puzzled at this silence. In this connection I may refer to a sensational report echoed by the *Times* as to the Foreign Secretaryship in the coming Gladstone Administration. The leading journal alarms timid people by saying that "a powerful and pertinacious" Radical Section of the Gladstonian party are determined that Lord Rosebery shall not go to the Foreign Office if they can help it, and, your contemporary adds, "there is reason to think that Mr. Gladstone himself would prefer a pliant party hack, to whom a policy of 'scuttle' would be more congenial." Another piece of "gup" floating about is that Mr. John Morley, of all men in the world, is destined to succeed Lord Salisbury in St. James's Park. There is not the least doubt that a certain noisy but not, I fancy, numerous section of the Liberal Party would prefer Mr. Morley to a Radical of Imperial tendencies like Lord Rosebery; in fact, I am assured that the alarming story to which the *Times* has given such ready credence has its foundation in a remark of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a typical peace-at-any-price politician that, "Gladstone ought to send John Morley to the Foreign Office." In the same category of electioneering canards may I presume be put the announcement that the Marquis of Ripon is to be the new Secretary of State for India and Lord Reay the successor of the Marquis of Lansdowne. *Truth*, I see, affirms that Lord Salisbury had fully intended to appoint a new Viceroy before going out of office, but the hastening of the elections defeated this project. If he had carried out his intentions the nominations, according to Mr. Labouchere, who ought to be in the secrets of his party, would have been revoked. Perhaps the astute Mr. Labouchere wants the appointment for himself!

Mr. Stanley if he is not a candidate *pour rire* is certainly not quite up to date in his knowledge of English politics. His wife who is reputedly an intelligent woman, might, one would have thought, taught him the A B C of current topics before she introduced him to her lively friends in the Newcut. Perhaps she thinks that the "greatest man" in England, as she not unnaturally describes her distinguished husband, is above such trifles as one man one vote, leasehold enfranchisement, and the hundred and one planks in the Newcastle platform. Mr. Stanley's first experiences of our political warfare would be useful to him if he were still engaged in "slinging ink"—I believe that is what he would call it—for the American Press. When he attempts to make a speech he is assailed with such cries as "How about king Koffee?" "How many niggers did you kill?" and so forth. Sir Samuel Baker was once asked by a lady what was the most dangerous spot that he had ever visited in the course of his explorations. He replied: "The crossing at the top of St. James's Street." If a similar question were put to Mr. Stanley he would probably say that his life was more secure in Darkest Africa than in Darkest Lambeth. The "frenzied admiration" of the Chester ladies is nothing to the "rowdyism" of the transpontine roughs, who wrenched one of the doors from Mr. Stanley's brougham the other evening.

THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE following forty-three constituencies are not included in the list published yesterday, the results of the polling not having as yet been received. Twenty of them are English, two Scottish, and twenty Irish. Ten elections were fixed for yesterday (18th inst.) one—Londonderry North—for to-morrow, Tuesday, and the date of the others is not set down in the lists to hand. In respect of two of the elections already held scrutinies are demanded—Central Finsbury and Greenock, Captain Penton claiming the former against Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee; and in Greenock, Sir Thomas Sutherland, the sitting member, and Mr. John Bruce, the Liberal candidate, both claiming a scrutiny of the votes. The actual majority of the Liberals on the numbers given by telegraph is thirty-two, which will probably be raised, as we stated on Saturday, to forty or fifty. The Prime Minister has been again in conference with her Majesty at Windsor.

The following are the constituencies from which the returns are yet to come:—

Cavan (East).
Cavan (West).
Cheshire (Northwich).
Clare (West).
Cork (North-East).
Cork (West).
Cornwall (Launceston).
Denbighshire (Vale of Clwyd).
Derbyshire (High Peak).
Down (North).
Galway (East).
Kerry (East).
Kerry (North).
Kerry (South).
Lancs (Chorley).
Leeds (East).
Leeds (South).
Londonderry County (N orth).
Monaghan (South).
Norfolk (North).
Norwich (2).
Orkney and Shetland.
Peckham.
Queen's County (Ossory).
Roxburghshire.
Sligo (North).
Staffs (Handsworth).
Suffolk (Stowmarket).
Tipperary (Mid).
Tipperary (North).
Tipperary (South).
Warwickshire (Rugby).
Waterford (East).
Westmeath (North).
Wexford (South).
Wicklow (West).
Worcestershire (North).
Yorks (Barnsley).
Yorks (Buckrose).
Yorks (Rotherham).
Northamptonshire (East).

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

DHARWAR.

THE following telegrams are from the Collectors in form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 16th July:—

Jowari 31 13-40 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Attendance on Saturday 692 on 2 Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund; expenditure Rs. 300. Rainfall at Ron 12 cents, Navalgund 41 cents, and Gadag 37 cents. Cholera in 4 villages of Gadag Taluka, 4 villages of Ron Taluka and 1 village of Navalgund Taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 31 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional ...	Gokak ...	481	425	Rs. 446 (including Sunday wages)
1	Civil	Athni ...	14	...	10 (including Sunday wages)
1	Do	Parasgad ...	807	327	566 (including Sunday wages)

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera prevailing in Athni and decreasing in Gokak and Parasgad. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall at Athni 86 cents, Gokak 68 cents, and Parasgad 1 inch, 3 cents.

OVER-BRIDGE AT WARI-BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I read in the *Gazette* this morning that there was a prospect of our having an over-bridge at last, at Wari Bunder. I feel sure that all the residents of Mazagon join me in these pleasurable feelings. The state of the road over the railway has during these last few days been simply fearful, and to those of us who cannot afford to hire a victoria every time we wish to go up town, it has meant wet feet and clothing covered with mud, far from pleasant state. I trust that the plans of the over-bridge which are in course of preparation, will be hurried up, and Mazagonites given a road into the city on which it will not be necessary to use a boat. One other advantage we expect to derive from this over-bridge is that we will be able to pass between our homes and the tram lines without the danger of being gored by a bullock. Now, Sir, we are looking forward to a speedy cessation of these troubles, and pray our City Fathers to hurry up with this long-talked of over-bridge.—Yours, &c.,

MAZAGONITE.

Mazagon, July 15.

DEATH OF MR. J. R. DUXBURY.

IT is with regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Jonathan Robinson Duxbury, a genial generous hearted gentleman, which occurred at his residence, in Colaba, yesterday morning, at 11 a.m. Mr. Duxbury was the Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and a well-known public man. Mr. Duxbury has been suffering for the past two months from insomnia, and he recently left Bombay for the benefit of his health, and remained for some time in Sholapur, the change apparently having the desired effect. He returned to Bombay on the 7th instant and resumed his duties, but two days later he was obliged to leave his place in the office, and confine himself to his house. Enteric fever set in and, notwithstanding the efforts of Drs. Arnott and Deane to allay the disease, he succumbed to its ravages yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman was a widower, and leaves five sons and daughters to mourn his loss.

Few men were better known in Bombay than Mr. Duxbury, and his hale and hearty presence graced most of the public functions in the city. As the head of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, he has contributed twenty-six years' of valuable service, and during his term of office he has not only been at the head of the great improvement and extension of the line, but his shrewd and practical judgment has done much to raise it to its present value. He was a man thoroughly devoted to his business, and he considered no exertion or energy on his part misapplied which in any way facilitated the working of the line under his care. Mr. Duxbury served his apprenticeship on the Midland Railway in England, and came to India as an Assistant Traffic Manager for the G. I. P. Railway Company. After a short stay in their service he joined the B. B. and C. I. as an Assistant Manager, under Mr. G. B. Hoyes in 1866. At the end of the same year he succeeded Mr. Hoyes as Traffic Manager and for a quarter of a century he has watched over the destinies of the line, with what success it is unnecessary to say. Five years ago the merchants of Surat were so much impressed that they decided to present him with an address, thanking him for the manner in which he had facilitated the trade of that district. The well-known Guzerati poet, Mr. Sorabji Kuverji Taskar, who died only few days ago, composed an ode extolling his virtues, and the poem and address were presented in the presence of a large gathering, at Mr. Duxbury's bungalow, in May of 1887. In the address they speak of the zeal he had constantly evinced for the promotion of the welfare and good of the native community, the indefatigable energy he had displayed for their prosperity, and the even-handed justice he had invariably dispensed amongst all classes of his subordinates. The address went on to say that "many are the advantages that have accrued to Gujerat during your tenure of the office of traffic manager, and many have been the happy results of your thorough acquaintance with the workings of the different branches of the Railway Department, your deep penetration, your firm impartiality, and the welfare of the people you have at heart, your willingness to afford help to the needy and succour, the poor and the distressed, and last, but not the least, your strong advocacy of the cause of the weak and deserving natives. They are inspired by the best sentiments of gratitude and honour towards you, for they are deeply sensible of the many blessings which you have conferred upon them by providing means of livelihood for themselves, their sons, brothers, or relatives according to their merits." Mr. Duxbury's reply on that occasion was characteristic of his modesty on all public occasions. He said he had done nothing more than his duty, and, that too, in some cases, he feared, he had not done as well as he could have wished. Referring to the railway communication with Gujerat he said it had been much improved, and the line, perhaps, ranked with most of the leading lines throughout the country. That was, perhaps, due to the rich country through which the B. B. and C. I. Railway line passed, and to the large traffic they had to deal with, as it enabled them to place a better service of trains at the disposal of passengers than they could do in less favourable circumstances. That the railway service, he continued, had been successful in developing the traffic did not, he thought, admit of doubt, inasmuch as while, twenty years ago, there were only two suburban trains, now there were as many as ninety. Since Mr. Duxbury gave utterance to these words he has continued to advance with the time, and one of his last acts was to introduce a new system of gas-lighting into passenger trains on the B. B. and C. I. line. As an instance of his energy and devotion to his calling, and as an index to his character it may be stated that during the whole of the twenty-five years he was at the head of the railway he only took six months' furlough.

As a servant of the rate-payers, Mr. Duxbury was no less successful. He was elected by the rate-payers as a member of the Municipal Corporation on the 30th October, 1878, and since that time he has been triennially returned by the rate-payers to represent their interests. He has always taken an active part in all questions, and held himself entirely free from anything like party combination. He championed the cause of the rate-payers, kept a watchful eye on all matters involving small or large expenditure, and in all things had the interest of the city deeply at heart. Up to the time of his last illness he was a regular attendant at the Corporation meetings, and during the past three months his presence and voice have been missed.

The funeral is fixed for this morning at Sewree, at eight o'clock.

SLANDER AS A WEAPON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the July number of the "Banner of Asia," which was sent to me the other day, there is an article under the heading, "The Devil snared in his own net a pro-opium knight's chivalry," from which I quote these two sentences:—"The notorious Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore read a paper, in which he chivalrously sneered at the women's anti-opium urgency league as a parcel of Mem Sahibs and Missibabas." *As Sir W. Moore's estimation of the female character has evidently been gained by association with harlots*, the force of his language will no doubt be properly appreciated." There is absolutely no connection between these two sentences. In the absence of anything more pertinent, Sir William's silly remark about Mem Sahibs and Missi Babas is selected as the peg on which to hang the foul and an abominable slanders contained in the words which I have italicised. A more shameless abuse of the editorial prerogative to publicly criticise a public servant I have never known. Abusive language is the weapon of the low-minded, of the cowardly. When called to account, the editor may try to shield himself under cover of the fact that Sir W. Moore was in the Indian Medical Service when the C. D. Acts were in force; but to advance so miserable a pretext as ground for such foul assertion will justly damn the author of it in the estimation of all good men.

It is a pity that such men should be allowed to pose as the prominent advocate of temperance and social purity. This same anti-opium movement has been greatly hindered by the intemperance and dishonesty of some of its promoters. But for it, all honest, observant men will readily admit the Indian Government would very probably have been far advanced in the policy of fostering the consumption of opium in India for the sake of an increase in revenue. We have great cause for thankfulness in being nationally saved from so great a sin. But surely it is a very immoral thing for the English here or at home to insist on the Government putting an end to the growth and consumption of opium in India on the ground that it is a curse to the people, while we not only condone a tenfold greater curse at home in the drink-traffic, but load with honours its chief representatives. It may be replied that two blacks do not make a white. No! brother Dyer, but *first* take the beam out of thine own eye, *then* wilt thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye.

A satisfactory solution of this opium question, it seems to me, may be found in the Government of India having no more to do with it than the Home Government has to do with the drink-traffic. While England raises an enormous revenue from alcohol; she cannot object to India deriving a small one from opium; but she may rightly object to the Indian Government being *directly engaged in the manufacture and sale of the poisonous drug*.

A MISSIONARY.

GENERAL TREVOR ON INDIAN RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

THE following is the speech that was delivered by Major-General Trevor, the chairman of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at the half-yearly meeting on the 24th ultimo:—

Gentlemen,—I presume you will, as usual, accept the report that has been circulated amongst you as read.

My commencing observations, when I address you, refer, as a rule, to the dividend you are asked to declare and to prophesying what you may look forward to six months hence as the result of the working of the half-year, which will close in another week. The declaration has hitherto been always identical with the prophecy and there is no change from precedent on the present occasion but we have had to make up the dividend, to a small extent, out of previous undivided earnings—the actual net receipts for last half-year having fallen a little short of 10s. per cent. on your capital.

Now, for my prophecy of the dividend to be paid on 5th January, 1893. It is the same as I gave out this time last year, when I said the proposed dividend was the highest on record. The prophesied figure is £2 15s., in addition to your guaranted dividend of £2 10s., or £4 5s. for the half-year—not a bad return, though I say it, gentlemen, on a share capital of upwards of 7¼ millions sterling, for a half-year.

Some of you who have studied weekly traffic returns may, perhaps, have looked forward to more, but prophesying is a dangerous amusement in the present condition of the silver market, and although our gross receipts show some improvement, and Government obtain considerable advantage, your share of the next receipts is estimated by your agent in India at not much more than the sum we got for the corresponding half of 1891, and we have a worse rate of exchange before us at which to get home our share of the surplus earnings. Our prophecies have not, since we commenced to make them, been misleading, and we wish to maintain our reputation by keeping on the safe side on this occasion instead of being a little over venturesome as we were six month ago.

It is not my custom to dwell much on the accounts in your hands. The decrease under the head, "Coaching earnings," is due principally to our own line having been closed for about a fortnight by flood damages, and to our having done less work for the Post Office, who now use the Indian Midland Railway for the carriage of English mails. The decrease in Post Office earnings extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but was more than compensated by an increase in third-class traffic, that line not having been blocked, and the comparison being with a half-year, which was not a good one.

The increase in goods earnings is shown in detail in the report, and occurred principally in the grain traffic, notably wheat, of which we carried 152,000 tons against 45,000 tons in the corresponding half of 1890. The increase in expenditure where not caused by increased work is attributable on the Baroda Railway to flood damages, costing close on Rs. 1,45,000—the enhanced charges for loss by exchange consequent on the fall in the value of the rupee, which tells severely on us on account of English coal being our only available fuel, and to heavy expense in renewal of wagons.

The wagons and carriages of this company will be all renewed by the end of 1893, but this will not cause a diminution of outlay, as the replacement of locomotives by others of an improved type will then have to be taken vigorously in hand. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the increased expenditure on maintenance of road is counterbalanced by a decrease in charges for wagon repairs, the replacement of steel by iron axles being now close on completion as far as shown to be necessary. No failures of axles have occurred in the past half-year. Our lines are in good order, the completion of the repair of flood damages having been effected this half-year.

In the current half-year the increase in our gross revenue, about 10 lakhs of rupees on the combined system, is caused in the main by the large business done in wheat and seeds, the increases under these two heads having amounted to 8½ lakhs.

There are, of course, decreases under other heads, notably under cotton, in which there is a falling of off 4½ lakhs of rupees, due to bad crops and low prices in Bombay. Our working charges were also augmented by the cost of repair of flood damages and stamp duties on renewal of bonds on our own Railway, and by the failure of wells and tanks in Rajputana. A famine has prevailed there, but its principal effect last half-year was to swell our receipts from food grains by about 3½ lakhs of rupees, mostly destined to Jodhpore and Bikanir from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway via Khandwa.

It may interest you to compare the traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the last 20 years:—

| Year. | Gross Earnings. Rs. | No.

political sense, but it is clearly not a commercial policy, nor is it a policy that will make the Indian Railway system self-supporting. Each extension on the lines of that policy must make Indian railways a heavier burden on the finances of the Indian Empire. Unprofitable works will absorb, if the policy is long sustained, more than the surplus profits arising from the commercial parts of the system. Though, hitherto as the commercial railways have developed trade, there has been no great loss from military lines, the Government of India apparently recognise the inevitable ultimate result of their new policy, and further railway expenditure is deprecated in order to prevent possible future financial embarrassment. If, however, they would drop their new policy, and revert to the policy followed by their predecessors, putting commercial and famine-relief railways in the foreground, giving private railway companies a free hand, and only indulging in military and exploration railways when they have funds to spare, they would find that Indian railways, instead of being an apprehended burden, would soon become one of the strongest supports of the revenues of the Indian Empire.

One word more about our contract rate of exchange. The Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company talks of it as a bounty on the trade of Bombay to the detriment of Calcutta. I can realize the advantage you have obtained by retaining, under the advice of our predecessors at this table, of whom Mr. Wilde is now the solitary representative, your old contract instead of going in for a new one like the East Indian Railway; but where the bounty to the trade of Bombay comes in, is an enigma beyond my comprehension. The difference, however, between the rate of exchange of the day and the contract rate is not all gain to us. Government take a moiety of our surplus profits, and thus get back half what they lose under the head of exchange. When, therefore, you see large sums shown in the Indian Government accounts as losses by exchange, you have, as far as surplus-earning guaranteed railways in both halves of the year are concerned, to reduce them to one-half to get the true loss, and with this correction your gain by the contract rate of exchange is brought down to very moderate dimensions.

I have already told you of the splendid position of the railways we control. Notwithstanding the terms of our Baroda contract—now 37 years old—terms which with his improved credit the Secretary of State for India would not now ever dream of conceding—they are a source of great profit to Government. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in its short history of less than 20 years, has not only paid full interest on its cost from the date the first sod was turned, but has returned 208 lakhs of clear profit to Government free of all charge for interest, and has further contributed very appreciably to the profits of our own line, converting it from a railway dependent on Government for its guaranteed interest into a line yielding to them a surplus over the guarantee at the contract rate of exchange for last year of Rs. 18,03,668.

The Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been for years past heavily pressed to carry its traffic at the busy period of the year, It is a single metre-gauge road with a ruling grade of 1 in 150, and its carrying power is in consequence closely limited. We have pleaded hard to get that carrying power augmented. Our first endeavours were to shorten the distance from Delhi to Bombay by about 50 miles by means of an alternative line from Rewari to Phalera—a section where grades are bad and traffic great. This alternative, inclusive of the charge for doubling from Phalera to Ajmere, would have cost about 50 lakhs of rupees and would have paid hand over hand. We made all kinds of propositions, some of which would have involved Government in no pecuniary risk while ensuring them profit, but all in vain. The Russian scare was in full force, metre-gauge railways were condemned as unfit for military requirements, as they might involve some trifling delay in moving troops in an emergency, and we were hardly honored with a reply. A similar fate betook us when we wanted to get the Rajputana-Malwa Railway extended from Delhi to Umballa and Kalka. We asked for no guarantee, and we gave satisfactory assurances that we could raise the required sum in our individual capacities, by means of a private company. We were first told that the railway was unnecessary, then that if built it must be on the broad gauge, adding thereby 50 per cent. to its cost. We could not undertake to work on such conditions. Other people, however, undertook the railway on the Government terms. It is now open to traffic, and the first report is before the public. The dividend is £1. 9s. per cent. for the half-year. In our hands, with the same gross revenue, the dividend would have been twice as much. The outcome of the Government action is that private enterprise has been checked, and the flow of unguaranteed capital for investment in Indian railways is retarded. In our hands, the railway would have been a great financial success. The trade of the district which is all with Bombay, would have been relieved of the newly contrived incubus of a break of bulk at Delhi, and also in the future at Kalka, and private enterprise would have received a great stimulus.

After these repeated failures, we abandoned all attempts to adapt the metre-gauge part of our system to meet the demands of its traffic, and turned our attention to getting an alternative route on the broad gauge established that would bring in new traffic and would relieve the present congestion on the metre gauge. We were successful by offering to pay 5 per cent. interest out of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway net revenues before dividing profits with Government, in getting the section of this alternative route is that lay between Godra on our own line and Rutlam on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about 115 miles in length, sanctioned, and it is now in course of construction. The section traverses very difficult country covered with unhealthy jungle and broken by two ranges of hills, but at the terminus at Rutlam we entered the Rajputana-Malwa plateau from which access to Delhi is easy through a fertile and well-populated country where there is a square measuring about 250 miles on each side, an area about as large as England and Wales combined, untapped by any railway. Our application to carry out this obvious extension of our system, whose utility was recognised by the Government of India, on the same terms as we are building the Godra-Rutlam Railway, and on the broad guage, has met with a curt refusal from the Secretary of State for India. If we had been outsiders of no standing, instead of the representatives of your flourishing company, pledging ourselves to give substantial pecuniary support equal to nearly one-third of the probable full annual charge for interest to carry out our proposals, our application could not have been more summarily dismissed. We have been induced to share the heavy cost of a broad-gauge railway through the hills and jungles that separate the West Coast of India from the internal provinces, when a metre-gauge line would have equally answred our purposes, and when we ask that this broad-gauge line, which at present serves no broad-gauge purpose, may be connected to the other broad-gauge roads of Northern India, we are told that the Secretary of State is not prepared to authorise its extension, though it will fulfil all military purposes and open out extensive wheat fields. It would not be becoming on my part to guess at the reasons for this refusal at the eleventh hour, but I think it would have been only bare justice to us to have let us know, before we embarked on the construction of the Godra-Rutlam Railway as a first-class broad-gauge road, that its extension into districts that would make the heavy expenditure profitable would be refused.

We cannot be expected to bear with equanimity the pecuniary liability to which we are to be subjected by the apparently contradictory action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The liability for interest on the capital cost of the Godra-Rutlam Railway is 7½ lakhs per annum, of which 1½ lakhs is our share. Our relations with the Secretary of State during our long history have been usually harmonious, and when differences have arisen we have trusted to his sense of equity to do what he could for us. Hitherto we have not looked in vain for redress, though we have had often to wait long, and I feel confident that the Secretary of State will admit that after committing us to heavy payments for the Godra-Rutlam Railway he cannot draw back from the further capital expenditure necessary to bring forth the anticipated fruits of the outlay already incurred when his partners in the liabilty on the outlay deem it essential in their interest.

The long-pending question of linking up our metre-gauge system at Cawnpore with the metre gauge systems of the Rohilkund and Kumaon and the Bengal and North-Western Railways will be, I believe, settled in our favour. I do not expect any other result after the Secretary of State has passed an Act to compel railway companies in India to provide all necessary facilities on their lines for the passage of the trains over them of other administrations. The olny objection put forward by the Indian authorities for not permitting the junction of the metre-gauge roads in the North was that it might draw trade from Calcutta to Bombay, but this objection was based on misapprehension of facts. The main reason for the establishment of the junction at an early date was that it would facilitate the influx of food grains into the arid Rajputana provinces, periodically subject to famine, from the rich grain-growing districts at the foot of the Himalayas traversed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway. This reason was not theoretical, as has been shown by experience of actual working in the current half-year, goods having been detained in consequence of the double trasshipment. It was certain, moreover, to have great weight with the Secretary of State for India on the same grounds as have influenced him in the expenditure of millions sterling in construction of famine relief railways. I now beg, gentlemen, to move—"That the report of the directors, with the accounts for the half-year ended at 31st December last, now presented, be received and adopted."

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of Southwell and Austin, Limited, a joint stock company, charged Vinaek Narayan, a clerk recently in the service of the company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20-8, came on for hearing before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hemming appeared to prosecute for Mr. Neill; Mr. Turner appeared to watch the case on behalf of Messrs. Green, Watson, and Kennard, shareholders of the company; and Mr. Moroji Kashinath defended the accused.

Mr. Moroji Kashinath, at the outset, stated that as the three liquidators were thrown out of their situation in consequence of an application being made to the High Court for the appointment of an official liquidator, and as all the liquidators were not unanimous in the case being proceeded with against the accused, it should not gone into until the petition was disposed of by the High Court.

Mr. Hemming pointed out that the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran had not yet made any order as to the appointment of an official liquidator, and all the three liquidators had given their consent to the accused being prosecuted in the Police Court, and that would be found from a minute made by them on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the shareholders, whom he represented, said that his clients were very anxious to see the case gone into by his Worship.

Mr. Neill went into the witness-box and pointed out from the books of the company several items of defalcations, in respect of which the accused was charged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moroji, Mr. Neill said that he became a shareholder of the company about ten or fifteen days before he was appointed as a liquidator. He had not paid anything for the five shares that stood on his name. Mr. Piper had transferred the shares to his name. Mr. Piper wanted the witness to assist him in the settlement of the business of the company. The sums of monies in respect of which the accused was charged were never paid in to the company, and hence this charge was preferred. He had never been to Aden to search for a situation. He came to Bombay 18 months ago and was engaged in the Apollo Bunder stores, but he had left the service of his own accord owing to a dispute with the manager. He was also manager to the Universal Tobacco Company, but he had resigned that post also.

Mr. T. Southwell Piper said that he was a director of Messrs. Southwell and Austin since its incorporation. The entries with respect to which the charge against the accused was preferred, were in the accused's own handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moroji, Mr. Piper said that he knew accused for the last eight years. He was formerly head-clerk and had now become cashier. He had been an honest man, and had he been dishonest witness would have taken steps to get rid of him. He did not know whether the book was written by the accused alone or by other clerks also. Accused was present at the office on the 30th of May in consequence of an order of the liquidators. He had reported himself sick a day previous. He also attended at the office on the 2nd of June. He assisted the auditor sometimes when other clerks attended to his work. Mr. Piper said that if Mr. Hemming wanted to examine Mrs. Piper, he should do so at once, as she was not well.

Mr Hemmiog said that as Mrs. Piper was sick, he would not trouble her to give her evidence. He would do without her evidence.

Miss Kate Moore said: I have been employed by the company for the last two years. I know the accused and I am acquainted with his handwriting. The entries in the book shown to me are in the accused's handwriting. It was the duty of the accused to make an entry into the book in regard to the receipt of the cash. The counterfoil or duplicate is taken out and given to the customer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moroji, witness said: It was not part of my duty to prepare bills and present them to customers. I may have sometimes prepared bills in the absence of the clerk. It was the clerk's duty to do so. There are two or three clerks in the office. We hand over the cash to the accused, and not to any other clerk so far as my recollection goes. The other clerks may be preparing bills. I do not know how the clerks are paid.

The case was, at this stage, adjourned.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and resumed the hearing of the suit of Ruttonbai vs. Bapoojee Cowasjee Gandy. The petitioner sued for judicial separation on the ground of ill-treatment by her husband. The undermentioned delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Shums-ul-Ulama Dastoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Messrs. Nassarwanjee Byramje, J. B. Marzban, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia, K. R. Cama, Framjee Dinshah Petit, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Perozshah Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Dastoor Darasha Rustomjee Sanjana. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Perozshah, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Perozshah, solicitors, appeared for the respondent.

At the close of the evidence for the petitioner, Mr. Perozshah, in addressing the Court for the respondant, said that nothing was proved against his client as regarded the alleged ill-treatment by him. The Court could not grant the application of the petitioner until it was proved to its satisfaction that her life would be in danger if she was compelled to live with the respondent. The mother of the respondent, it was stated, did not allow the plaintiff to attend to the household duties, but that could not be said to constitute cruelty. She had refused to attend to the household duties when she first came to the respondent's house. The learned advocate urged that as his client had refused to allow her to live with her parents at Karachee, she had instituted proceedings in ordar to harass him. The petitioner had stated that she was supplied with food and clothing by the neighbours; but to prove the fact it was necessary for her to call witnesses who had supplied her with them.

Respondent Bapoojee, in his examination by Mr. Perozshah, said that he was adopted by Shirinbai as her son about seven years ago, and since then he lived with her. His age was 24 years while Shirinbai was 45 years old. His marriage was arranged by Shirinbai. Shirinbai treated his wife well. Five months after the marriage the petitioner asked the witness to go with her to Karachee as she did not like to remain in Bombay. When she went to Karachee he sent her letters asking her to come back to him, but she sent no replies and did not come to Bombay. After remaining at Karachee for three years she came down to Bombay and instituted proceedings in the Police Court for maintenance. Before going to Karachee she had written a letter, through her solicitors, and he had sent a reply to that. In the Police Court she was advised to remain with the respondent in peace, but she did not come to his house, but on the contrary, sent a notice. She then went back to Karachee but did not come to his house before proceeding there. When she came to Bombay from Karachee a second time, witness sent a woman to her house asking her to come and live with him. She came to his house and lived with him for eighteen days, during which time she went to see her relations several times. The last time she went to see her relations she did not return to his house, and sent a notice to the witness. During the eighteen days Shirinbai was ill, and consequently no partition was put up. When Shirinbai was ill, petitioner attended to all the household work. On the advice of the Magistrate he had put up a partition in his room, and then sent her a notice to come and live with him. She came and lived with him. During that time he was lying in bed and his mother always went to fetch medicine twice a day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manekshah witness said that when the petitioner's father came to Bombay and took his lodging in Pandey's dharmshala, he was not on good terms with his wife. She had remained in the dharmshala with her father, and although he had sent calls to her she did not come to his house. After the institution of proceedings in the Police Court he had put up a partition in his room.

Shirinbai, the respondents' step-mother, was next called and corroborated his statements.

The Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

Our contemporary *Woman*, has propounded a prize question which may well "give pause" to the wisest and most far-seeing of marriageable ladies. It is: "Would you rather marry a man whom you entirely love, but whose love for you you are not sure of; or a man who entirely loves you but whose love you do not feel able to thoroughly reciprocate?" It will, perhaps, be said that the latter would be the preferable choice; and no doubt it would be from the point of view of worldly prudence, but worldly prudence is clearly not the whole question. As the competitors are to "give reasons," it will go hard if some light is not thrown upon the relative advantages and disadvantages of these painful alternatives.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

Mr. Suess begins his chapter on the currency conditions of "The British Empire" with the winged words of Mr. Rusk, Secretary in the Agricultural Department, United States: "Science works in Europe towards the perfection of war; with us towards the perfection of agriculture;" and shows how the whole of Europe stores gold and wastes productive labour in order to meet the coming war, which everybody expects and fears; whilst the rest of the world develops at a more rapid rate in regard to population, railways, agriculture, and the wealth of the masses. This fact was fully acknowledged by Mr. Goschen when introducing the last English Budget.

The author next refers with undisguised admiration to the British Empire as exemplified in Lord Thring's map. The world has never, he says, seen anything like it. And in every continent, Mr. Suess says, it has wide stretching possessions and Australia belongs to it entirely. Everywhere are colonies, dependencies, spheres of influence, military or commercial outposts, and coaling stations, and lines of British steamers plough every sea. This Empire contains the Bank of England, and with it the heart and main artery of the gold circulation of the world. It comprises two of the most important gold-producing countries, as well as India with its silver currency; and it consequently contains within its own boundaries diametrically opposed interests as regards the monetary standard value of gold and silver.

There are three great colonies, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, which though they are confined as regards external policy, are otherwise more or less independent, and have surrounded themselves, contrary to the interest of the mother-country, with protective dues. In Canada the Opposition works even at this moment for the abolition of duties between themselves and the United States, but wishes to maintain them with regard to England. The history of these colonies is in many points very similar, and may be compressed into a few words. First, there is a find of gold, population rushes for the yellow metal, social experiments follow, hasty investments are made in every direction by private persons, and the State debts are the consequence, and to meet the payment of the interest protective dues are established; confederations are entered into; then follows a financial crisis and a rapid decrease in the gold production. At the same time, however, the early investments made apart from mere gold extraction, begin to realize, raw products are exported, local manufactures make the colonies independent of Europe, and the trade balance turns in their favour. After a while they begin to compete, even as regards manufactures, with the mother-country in the more distant markets.

Canada, which had the least gold, is farthest advanced: Australia is in the midst of the crisis of natural evolution; and Africa is still in the period of an increasing gold production. The political independence of these countries is of minor interest to England, as compared with their inevitable economical independence and their competition with the mother-country in the world's trade. This danger has been fully recognised, and the Imperial Federation League and the United European Trade League were established in order to found a common basis, which would serve the commercial interests of all the component parts of the great British Empire. But the discussion has as yet led to no practical results; nor does it seem likely that, in spite of the renewed efforts being made at present, the colonies will ever sacrifice any of their special interests on the altar of Imperial Federation.

As regards India we need not specially notice Mr. Suess's unqualified admiration of its internal administration, and proceed at once to follow the author's analysis of the movements of commerce under the influence of the diverging value of gold and silver. The figures in the book before us are taken from official reports, and need not be repeated for Indian readers.

The centre of gravity of the Indian trade lies in Europe, with a total of transactions, for 1889-90, amounting, exclusive of gold and silver, to Rx. 117,600,000, against an aggregate of Rx. 49,957,000 as regards all other countries; but the balance in favour of India shows only Rx. 8,284,000 against Europe and Rx. 21,809.000 against the rest of the world. Moreover, towards England, the country against which India has the greatest obligations in the shape of the payment of interest on loans and other annually increasing expenditure, the trade is passive, showing in 1889-90 a minus balance of Rx. 11,162,000. Owing to improved means of communication, and led by enterprising merchants, the trade of India has, Mr. Suess says, been as fully developed as could be expected, subject, as it is, to the disturbing element of a fluctuating exchange.

There is no country which can compete with it in the low cost of production of wheat and rice and other cereals, and the cheapness of labour has enabled the manufacturer also to compete successfully with the mother-country in the more distant markets, and the whole of the Pacific trade in jute bags has been wrested from England, and more and more ground is gained in the Cape Colony, Egypt and the Levant. In no instance, however, has the development been so rapid as in the cotton twist trade with China, the value of which rose, at the cost of England, whithin three years from Rx. 3,829,000 to Rx. 5,406,000, a fact which is given in proof of the advantages of a stable exchange.

From 1875 to 1891 the net imports of gold into India amounted to Rx. 50,495,000, that of silver to Rx. 1,32,749,000; but a great part of the latter and the whole of the gold disappeared, has been worked up into jewellery or buried as treasure, and though the country gains constantly increasing markets for its products, the local capital invested in railways and other means of facilitating export or increasing production is not commensurate with the rich trade balances which for years past have been recorded in favour of India. The people look to the Government for every improvement, and the administration suffers great and intolerable losses on account of the low exchange.

Mr. Suess refers next to England itself, as the main centre of trade and financial operations; and says that the beats of this great commercial pulse must show whether the development of the world's monetary transactions, in so far as they are based in metals, is healthy or otherwise.

The author bases his observations on the figures supplied by the *Economist*, and says that the year 1891 was not unsatisfactory in respect of all such transactions the development of which is due to the influence of accumulated wealth. Pauperism had again decreased, the state of Savings Banks was satisfactory, as well as the consumption of tabacco and liquor, and the earnings of railways. Exports, however, decreased considerably, and the prices sank by 0·93 per cent., and though the prices for many raw products sank also, the increased price of cereals caused a general rise of 0·5 per cent. in imports. The difference in the trade balances of 1889 and 1891 amounts to 10 millions. Still less favourable were the conditions of the money market in 1891. Owing to the crisis in Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, Spain and Greece, confidence in those countries was destroyed, towards Australia, it was weakened, and the total emission of loans during 1891 was only half of what it had been in 1889—the actual payments made were only £75,000,000 in 1891, against £176,000,000 in 1889, and less than in any year since 1884. Still more remarkable, however, is that of all the emission of 1891 only 22 millions were on account of foreign loans, of which but a fraction was actually taken up in England. Excepting Turks and Egyptians, and the railway scrip of the United States and Canada, all the leading loans of colonies and foreign countries closed the year at a low course. At the same time there was a severe contest for gold, and it required the greatest efforts to avoid a widespread disaster. Mr. Goschen, in his memorable speech delivered in Leeds in January 1891, fully showed the narrow escape London had experienced from being hurled from its proud position as the banking centre of the world, which would have ended in the loss of England's queenship of commerce. England rose once more victorious from the battle, but the gold had been placed on the defensive in its own metropolis.

The Pan-American Congress, on its first establishment, was ridiculed in Europe, but though it dates only from 1890 the feeling of ridicule has given place to one of admiration and apprehension. Work has already been begun on a railway which is to connect the United States with the republics of the South, direct steamer lines have been sanctioned by the Congress, and the introduction of common measures and weights and the establishment of a Pan-American Bank are under contemplation.

The McKinley Bill, Mr. Suess says next, is judged of in Europe almost entirely on the biassed evidence of the European press. It contains doubtlessly many highly protective dues, and consequently serious obstacles to trade in European manufactures, but reduces the dues on iron and steel, and frees a large number of raw produce from all import duties, and provides on re-export for a refund of the import duties, on such raw materials as have undergone a process of manufacture in the United States. Most important of all, however, is the reciprocity clause in section 3 of the Bill, under which the President is authorised to prohibit the free import of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and skins from such countries as impose unduly high import dues on United States manufactures.

This clause has been very judiciously worked. It was at once accepted by Brazil and Cuba, with the result that export from Brazil rose from $ 52,800,000 during nine months in 1890, to $ 79,200,000 during the corresponding nine months in 1891, and as regards Cuba from $ 11,800,000 to $ 15,600,000 during corresponding periods of four months. St. Domingo and Jamaica have since followed the example of Brazil and Cuba, and repressive measures have been instituted from 15th March last against Hayti, Venezuela, and Columbia. A great impression has also been made by Mr. Blaine's recent speech directed against Canada, in which he said that a country could not at the same time be outside and inside the Union, and it is equally evident that Germany and France will, on account of their extensive beet-root sugar production, be forced into an agreement with the United States.

In order to gauge the importance of the United States as a source of gold for Europe, Mr. Suess shortly analyses for the last four decades (a) its gold production, (b) its silver production, (c) its increase of population, (d) its consumption of the two metals in the industries of the country. The gold production, he finds sunk during 40 years from $ 60,000,000 to $ 30,000,000; the silver production rose from nothing to $ 70,000,000, and the population increased from 23,200,000 to 62,000,000. Industries used during 1890 $15,000,000 worth of gold.

In the first decade from 1851-60 $ 551,000,000 worth of gold was produced, of which only $ 129,000,000 seem to have remained in the country; in the second decade gold left the country owing to the civil war, and though a flow back took place subsequent to 1866, the decade ended with a considerable loss of metal; in the third decade the public debt decreased steadily, capital streamed over from Europe, railways were extended to an aggregate of 97,000 kilogs, and the gold in the country increased considerably, the production and import being estimated at $ 271,000,000 in excess of the export. The last decade began with a net import of $98,000,000 worth of gold during 1881, owing no doubt to the extraordinary export of wheat, which in 1880 reached the value of $226,005,060. The inflow and outflow of gold during the last decade has been extremely intricate, and can only be followed by a careful study of the gradual development of the agricultural and commercial conditions of the country. During the civil war, the prices for agricultural products ranged extremely high, the cultivator extended his operations and raised money at high interest for this purpose, but a reaction followed, and though the enormous public debt has melted away, and railways were extended up to 160,000 miles, the sum total of private mortgages has at the same time risen to $300,000,000.

The pressure of these debts was more deeply felt as the Suez Canal and the extension of railways enabled India to compete in the markets of Europe on the most favourable terms, as well as owing to a system of import dues which decidedly favoured the manufacturer. A casual rise in the price of silver has always been followed, so the American Agricultural Report for 1890 states, by a rise in the price of wheat, not only in America, but in Russia and India as well. The American farmer is fully aware of this, and is consequently indefatigably working towards the rehabilitation of the white metal. It is an error, which has been diligently spread by the European press, that the movement in favour of silver is merely an operation of the Silver Kings of the West. No doubt, success in this question would yield enormous profits to the silver mine owners, but the "Farmers' Alliance" who have recently combined with the "Knights of Labour" form the true support of the movement.

The trade export from the United States increased from $ 134,900,000 in 1850 to $ 845,300,000 in 1890, and in 1891 it was $ 970,500,000. The imports for the same periods were $ 173,500,000, $789,300,000 and $823,300,000. The balance of trade has for many years, in fact ever since 1876, been largely in favour of the United States, and amounted in 1891 to $ 142,200,000; but, nevertheless, considerable quantities of both silver and gold were exported in excess of the import during 1884, 1888, 1889 and 1891, aggregating $ 122,670,000, of which the excess export of gold represents $95,875,000.

The most accurate notes kept by Mr. Leech, the Director of Mints, show that between the 13th February and 24th August 1891, $61,700,000 worth of gold was exported at a loss to Europe, which proves that the movement was entirely artificial and brought about by the desire of strengthening the gold reserves in England, France, and Germany at any cost. Large amounts of American securities found, during this period, their way back to the United States, and in spite of these continuous purchases of gold it was found that no diminution took place in the reserves of central banks in America. The period from 1st July 1891 to 1st February 1892 has already shown a trade balance of $190,000,000 in favour of the States, and still American paper continues to flow back to its country, at a loss to Europe, merely in order to retain the dearly bought gold. These observations clearly show that the gold currency of Europe rests to a great extent on sufferance, and can at any moment be disturbed to a disastrous extent by circumstances and conditions over which the European Powers have no control. Europe's financial bank labours between Scylla and Charybdis, and its only safe course lies in an international bimetallic agreement.

Mr. Suess next sums up the conditions which seem to widen or contract the divergency in the value of gold and silver. First he contemplates the stagnation in the production of gold, and the increase in the production of silver at a cheap cost; but he maintains that the constantly increasing divergency in the value of the two metals is also due to other causes, and in support of this assertion points to the steady standard of exchange maintained by the Latin Union, though for upwards of thirty years the comparative production, measured by weight, was below 1-15½. The second circumstance which widens the breach is the constantly increasing demand for gold for industrial purposes, which does not in the least concern itself with the demand for currency purposes, in fact the desire for gold jewellery increases with its high value, and silver is more and more discarded for the purpose. In the same direction works the constantly increasing demand for gold coin, not merely as a means of circulation, but also as bank reserves. The accumulation of war treasures exerts the same influence, and finally it is a sad fact that with the increasing value of gold and owing to the moral influence exercised by the unstable value of silver, larger quantities of gold are hoarded and buried.

The circumstances which serve to contract the divergence in value between the two metals are: first, the free coinage of silver fn India; second, the monthly purchase of the metal by the United States Government; third, the increasing demand for silver coin in countries with a gold currency; fourth, the higher outturn of gold during 1891, and the just expectation of a higher outturn during the next few years. It will be seen that the reasons for increasing divergence are of a constant nature, whereas of those influencing the contraction only the third can be considered in this light, and under existing conditions the difference in the value of the two metals must increase, and must, unfettered by an international agreement, follow the comparative production. There is now nothing to prevent this figure from rising to 1-31, and no doubt a profit would accrue from this to the owners of securities bearing a gold interest; a profit for which they have neither sown nor spun, and which is entirely counterbalanced by the undeserved loss of debtors, be they private persons or States. In addition, however, the severest loss and hardship would be caused to productive labour, be it agricultural or industrial.

Mr. Suess meets next a few of the old arguments against bimetallism, showing how, in each State with a gold currency, silver money exists, the value of which is fixed by law; how the Latin Union proved the success of an international agreement; and how the creditors could have no reasonable complaint if paid in rehabilitated silver instead of in gold, of which metal nature produces too little to meet the demands of the present era. It must not be forgotten that money is the measure for deferred payments, as well as for daily transactions, and that fluctuating exchange imparts the insecurity of a gambling transaction both to trade and banking operations which must leave its evil effects on either.

Europe dreams away in mists of error, from which there will be a rough awakening, for it is impossible that the international commercial and financial relations of the world should be conducted on the mere hope of discovering somewhere a new California and Australia, the alluvial gold production of which would result in a temporary respite.—*Pioneer.*

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a report was read in which reference was made to the subject of vivisection, the Committee deploring the increase that had taken place during the past ten years in the number of experiments. Lord Aberdare, the chairman, expressed regret that influence was being brought to bear to get the Society to take up the question of vivisection. He had himself being operated upon several times, and operations were quite painless, and he was much better for them. As long as he was president he should oppose the mixing up of the two matters.

WHAT THE HOME RULE BILL WILL BE.

Speaking at Edinburgh on the 30th ult. Mr. Gladstone alluded to the proposed Home Rule Legislation. He said:—

I find from the address of Lord Salisbury that he evidently anticipates that there will be a Home Rule Bill.—(Cheers.) The question has been much discussed what this Home Rule Bill is to be. Some have conceived that it was a dark and deep secret hatched in our breasts, ready to be let loose upon the world all prepared with its clauses and its sections, every important principle of it and every unimportant principle of it ready to be sprung as a surprise upon the country. Gentlemen, in regard to the Home Rule Bill, undoubtedly in my opinion the first duty and greatest duty of a Liberal Government, if it should be formed, would be the preparation and the introduction of such a bill. It would be a violation of every principle we profess and every pledge we have given for the last six years if we were to profess to adopt any other view but that.—(Cheers.) With regard to the particulars of such a bill, pray let me remind you that even opponents do not say that it would be wise or practicable to set out all those particulars, but they sometimes complain that they know nothing about the principles on which it is to be founded. Now I stated that they know a great deal about the principles on which it is founded, and for that purpose I go back to the declarations of 1886. Those declarations it was my duty to make on the part of the Government of that year, and they have never been retracted, never disowned. Not a word has ever been spoken, not a word of recession from any one of them. What we have stated then was that the object of such a bill was to give Ireland full and effective control of her own properly local affairs.—(Cheers.) And then it was my duty to state the conditions under which, as far as we were concerned alone that control could be given. The conditions named by me were five. Neither is it to be supposed that if you are to bring into view the monstrous and almost incredible case of its being resorted to—neither is it to be supposed that Parliament would remain inactive and suffer such oppression to go on. That, I think, in a few words may be described as the core of the supremacy of Parliament, which in 1886, we declared to be the first and essential condition of the grant of autonomy to Ireland. The second condition was the fair adjustment of pecuniary burdens. That seems to have been not made in principle the subject of objection. The third condition was the special care of minorities—(cheers)—declaring our intention to go all possible lengths in considering, ay, in adopting, every reasonable method to guarantee, to defend the minority against possible injustice by wise provisions in the local constitution. We made those declarations without the smallest objection from the Nationalists. We even went the immense length of saying that possibly the counties of Down and Antrim—the only two counties in which the Orange feeling appears to be so dominant that the lang uage held and the tempers indulged about the Nationalists of Ireland that is about the body of the nation, seem to present the greatest difficulties in the way of permanent reconciliation—we even went the length of saying that if a proposal were made by Ireland—by those counties of Ireland in particular for the purpose of severing them from the rest of their countrymen, and keeping them under the British Parliament, even that proposal would be entitled to respectful and attentive consideration. That was the third of those conditions. But I am bound to say, and I say it in honour of the inhabitants of those counties, that as far as they made any declaration their declaration was, "No, we refuse to be severed from the rest of Ireland," they did not call themselves two counties, but they are the two counties which returned the principal part of the anti-Irish members from Ulster—"We do not want to be severed from the other thirty counties of Ireland or Ulster to be severed from the other three provinces of Ireland. What we desire is that the counties of Ulster which returned nothing but Nationalists, four or five other counties of Ulster, and the whole of the counties of the other three provinces should adopt our way of thinking, turn all their own ideas upside down, read backwards everything that they have hoped, everything that they have wished from the time of their forefathers, and join with us in renouncing that which has always been the dearest passion of their lives.—(Laughter.) I think you will be of opinion—I certainly am of opinion—that that is a little too much—(renewed laughter and cheers) and that to invest a handful of persons with that supreme control over the destinies of the nation is an extravagance that no serious Parliament can undertake to put into effect.—(Cheers.) Those were the three conditons. The fourth condition was—here we had Scotland specially in view—that no principle should be laid down for Ireland with respect to which we were not to admit that Scotland, if she thought fit, was entitled to claim the benefit.—(Cheers.) What we meant, and what we contend, was that the principle of political equality between the three countries in every substantial respect, and subject to Imperial laws and consideration, was to remain absolute and inviolate. (Cheers.) The last condition was that we should not propose a mere piecemeal measure, but something which should really constitute a substantial settlement of a long and inveterate controversy and give reasonable hope of peace and satisfaction to the country, and freedom from the frightful strife and from the intolerable burden which the controversy has imposed upon us for the last fifty years. (Cheers.) He who knows these five conditions of the Home Rule Bill knows already a great deal about the Home Rule Bill—(hear, hear, and laughter). One other condition has been suggested to us by the voice of public opinion, and in respect and deference to that voice has been adopted by us. You will readily perceive that I mean the retention of the Irish representation at Westminster.—(Cheers.) That was not our opinion, but it was an opinion with respect to which we felt these two things—first that the country was entitled to impose it upon us if it thought fit, and secondly that the motive upon which it was founded was a motive in which we ourselves entirely and absolutely shared, namely, to desire that everything should be done to testify to the unity of the empire and the supremacy of Parliament.—(Cheers.) Then again it has been supposed that we have invented some cabalistic scheme for the retention of those Irish members which has bewildered and alarmed everybody, as if it were in our power forsooth to do anything except grapple in an honest and practical spirit with the practical difficulties which all political problems present. We have never concealed, and I do not conceal now, that while the retention of the Irish members has a most valuable and important meaning as a living assertion of the unity of the empire, it will, and must, be attended, as far as we conceive, with certain secondary inconveniences. I will just point out to you some of the questions that arise in regard to this retention of Irish members, and as to the mode in which they are to be retained. One question that arises is, are you to retain a portion of them, or are you to retain the whole of them? I am not going to discuss this subject now. It would be too long and must be ineffectual. I am only going to state them as lying on the surface of the case and being palpable to every man who gives it a minute's serious practical consideration. The first is, shall you retain the whole of the Irish members or shall you retain a part? The next is, shall those who are retained vote on all questions coming before Parliament, or shall you endeavour if you can to make a division of questions and limit them to one portion, excluding them from another portion? The third is, will you have for Ireland one set of members or two, or, as you call it in the arrangement of a mine, will you have one shift of labourers or two? Another again is, will you proceed upon the basis of the present parliamentary system in Ireland, the present division of the country into districts, or the present number of its members, or will you endeavour to reconstruct that system and readjust it with reference to its relations with England or Scotland, or in reference to any other consideration? You will see at once that all these are practical matters which must be approached in a practical spirit, and that they do not raise difficulties of a character to be compared for one instant with the dreadful difficulties of the present Irish controversy.—(Cheers.) We scout entirely the preposterous representations of those who, mark my words, when we get into this discussion, will take up all these difficulties, exaggerate them, and endeavour to use them as objections to the principle of the scheme which we have all at heart. They are not of that character at all. They are secondary difficulties that may involve, as almost all practicable adjustments do involve, certain inconveniences. And how are these to be dealt with? They are to be dealt with by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and if the result of your action and the result of the action of other constituencies should be that a Liberal Government is to be established, then it will be the obvious duty of that Government to consider this important subject of the retention of the Irish members in conjunction with every other part of the case, and make to Parliament the proposition which in detail they consider to be on the whole the best, and to use every effort in their power to carry it into law.—(Cheers.)

It has been ruled that in future when a soldier is not to blame in the opinion of his commanding officer for damage or loss of any article of equipment not exceeding twenty rupees, the case can be disposed of regimentally.

MR. BALFOUR ON ULSTER'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Balfour, addressing his constituents in East Manchester on the 28th ultimo, criticised the Home Rule plans of the Liberal party and defended the Conservative Irish policy in Ireland:—

Mr. Balfour said he supposed that the topic uppermost in the mind of every man who listened to him was the great cause which was now before the electorate of England, the question whether they should or should not have Home Rule for Ireland. It was a matter of small surprise that Mr. Munro who had blundered about his statistics and blundered about the Crimes Act, should also blunder in specific accusations which he made against the conduct of the Irish administration. He had a very large selection of calumnious fictions to choose from, and why he had chosen the particular fiction he had chosen was past one's understanding. He said boys were arrested in the streets for trying to earn a living by selling newspapers favourable to the Irish cause. Probably they had all heard that fiction refuted before; it was one of the oldest lies current on the subject of Irish administration. (Cheers.) Three of the boys were convicted of street obstruction, a fourth for throwing stones at the police, and of the fifth there was no ground for thinking he ever existed except in the fertile imagination of the original inventor of the story.—(Cheers.) This was the kind of thing, when they were all sick and tired to death with these fictions about the administration of the Crimes Act, that Professor Munro dragged out of some dusty old drawer, without examining into its truth, without apparently giving the slightest thought of whether he was propagating the truth or spreading falsehood.—Cheers.) If it were worth while, Mr. Balfour proceeded, he could go on talking for half-an-hour about the mistakes in Professor Munro's pamphlet. For example, there was a statement that under the Crimes Act crime did not diminish; or rather that crime began to diminish long before the Crimes Act was pass

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A scientific account of the recent hurricane in Mauritius has appeared in Paris, from which we gather that all the great cyclones there have been heralded by a wind from the south-east, and have occurred during the hot season from December to March, whereas the last one was preceded by a north-east wind, and occurred on the 29th of April. In the early morning the meteorological apparatus showed no signs of disturbance, but about 11 a.m. the barometer fell rapidly, and a high wind rose, always from the north-east, indicating that the storm centre was advancing on Port Louis. Unluckily the telegraph line was carried away, and the warning could not be transmitted from the Observatory to the city. At one o'clock the velocity of the wind was 95 miles an hour; and at two o'clock, when the storm-centre passed, the barometer had fallen to 27·98 inches, the lowest pressure ever observed at Port Louis. The wind then suddenly shifted to west-north-west, and the hurricane attained its height about 3-30 p.m., when a strange-whistling sound was heard from the south west, and a fierce blast traversed the western part of the city, destroying everything in its route. At 3-47 p.m. the wind attained the frightful velocity of 120 miles an hour; but after five p.m. it began to lull, and relief parties were organised.

It is estimated that 1,500 persons were killed and 3,000 wounded, while 25,000 dwellings were ruined, In the harbour seven steamers and 22 sailing craft were wrecked; and in the country many plantations of sugarcane were devastated, Mr. Meldrum, Director of the Observatory of Port Louis, is of opinion that the hurricane was a local or secondary cyclone, short, inextensive, but violent, which arose in the south-east quadrant of the principal cyclone.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has now discovered that an animal which has suffered an organic wound shows a recrudescence of vitality if treated with hypodermic injections of a liquid prepared from a similar organ. For example, ablation of the thyroid gland causes the death of an animal, but the injection will keep it alive for some time. The method of injection is free from danger, as the liquids are sterilised by means of a filter devised by M. D'Arsonval and the pressure of an atmosphere of compressed carbonic acid.

Professor W. H. Pickering, of Harvard, Massachusetts, has established his observatory on a hill near Arequipa, Peru, at an altitude of 8000ft., where a pure sky reigns nearly all the year, and the air is so limpid that the images of stars in his 13in. telescope are small and round, the diffraction rings being clearly defined. This telescope is the most powerful as yet in the southeren hemisphere, and the zone to be studied by its aid is of the highest interest; so that Mr. Pickering has a favourable opportunity for research.

That gingerbread may not, even otherwise than as a missile, be the harmless substance it appears will be gathered from a report recently presented by M. Riche to the Conseil d'Hygiene, Paris, on some analyses of the gingerbread so largely made and consumed in France. From these it appears that protochloride of tin, which is very poisonous, is now used to a large extent in making the bread. The chemical gives an appearance of superior quality to bread made from common meal. It is sometimes employed in the proportion of five kilogrammes of the tin salt to 100 kilogrammes of flour. One sample of the bread analysed by M. Riche contained one per cent. of protochloride of tin. Even if the tin salt were innocuous, its use is to be discountenanced as a mask for the inferior flour.

Mr. H. C. Hovey, first visitor to the Grand Canon of the Colorado this year, recommends the stage coach from Peach Springs on the Santa Fe Railway as the shortest route. A drive of eighteen miles brings the traveller to Diamond Creek, where Lieutenant Ives in April, 1858, obtained his first view of this wonderland, and where Professor Newberry descended into the inner gorge. From Williams there are two routes, one to Cataract Canon and the "Bridal Veil" Falls, near which live the peaceful Supai Indians, who boast that none of their tribe have ever killed a white man. Now that the bison and antelope are exterminated they live by farming, fruit-growing, and gathering acorns or edible pine nuts. Their burial ground is in Long Canon, and their custom is to roll their dead in blankets along with their guns and accoutrements, and lay them between the rocky shelves under the rim of the Canon. The horses of the dead are then compelled to make the awful leap from the rim to the rocks below, where their bleaching bones can be seen. The custom, however, is being abandoned.

Another stage from Williams leads to Bright Angel Creek, entering the Canon, where some cliff dwellings are seen half-way down the walls, but in some cases accessible. The doors are only 18in. high by a foot wide, and the windows are correspondingly small, hence their name of "Liliputian Houses;" but Mr. Hovey considers them to be old granaries. The route from Flagstaff, 67 miles, is the longest of these, and as it gives the best view of the gorges from the highest level it was chosen by the members of the International Geological Congress last fall, and a branch railway is now being constructed along it. At Flagstaff there is a magnificent forest of yellow pines, well worth seeing, and a quarry of sandstone from which blocks of any size can be cut. Although the snow drifts are many feet deep in the upper parts of the Canon there is eternal summer in its lowest depths, and a party of miners from Flagstaff spent the whole of last winter there.

The Great Northern Railway Company of the United States have established a testing laboratory at St. Paul, Minnesota. It consists of chemical and physical testing rooms, where the gas, oil, and other fuels, as well as the iron and other materials employed by the company, are rigorously tested.

In the transactions of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, Dr. Joseph Morrison has an interesting paper on "Solar Heat," in which he shows that by the annual impact on the sun of a mass of cometary matter a little more than 1-1000th of the earth's mass, and having a velocity of 382·6 miles per second, the radiation of solar heat could be maintained.

At a recent congress of the learned societies of Paris, M. Janssen, the well-known atronomer, took a sanguine view of the future of aerial navigation. In comparing the slow progress of oceanic navigation till its culmination in the modern steamer with the advances already made in aeronautics, he considers himself justified in expecting great things of the latter. Of course, there are peculiar difficulties to be overcome; but it does appear that before the end of the century a steerable air ship will be among the conquests of mechanical science.

In the meantime, we are promised an electric railway on which the speed shall be a hundred miles an hour. The Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railroad Company propose to build such a line between these two cities. The cars will be long, low, and light, weighing only 10 tons each. A wedge-shaped projection from their heads will diminish the friction of the air and keep the car steady. A pair of driving wheels on each car will be turned by electric motors drawing current from a single generating station near Clinton, Illinois, which will also supply electricity to the neighbourhood. Electric lights and a telephone line will be installed throughout the route.

Mr. Westinghouse, the well-known American electrical engineer, has, however, given it as his opinion that the ordinary locomotives will never be replaced by the electric motor. "Never" is a hazardous term to use in scientific matters, more especially just now, when the air is full of possibilities; but we are tolerably safe to say that the ordinary railway will not soon be replaced by the electric, if ever. Electric railways are, of course, best adapted for underground working, and private purposes. The difficulties in the way of insulating the current on long exposed tracks are considerable.

A method of electro-plating hulls of ships has been introduced by Mr. A. D. Buchanan, of Long Island City, New York. The vessel is placed in dock and the hull covered with a sack or envelope of strong canvas, which is filled with a pickle of sulphuric acid and water, to clean the metal. A solution of sulphate of copper is next supplied instead of the pickle, anodes are placed in it, and the current from a dynamo sent through the solution from the anodes to the hull, thereby depositing metallic copper on the iron. The anodes are made of large copper links.

The annual "conversazione" of the Institution of Electrical Engineers is to be held on July 1, in the galleries of the Institute of Water Colour Painters, where Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., the president, and Mrs. Ayrton will receive their guests. It is no secret in the profession that Mrs. Ayrton is the original of Mirah in George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," although of course the novelist has adapted the portrait to her own purposes. Professor Ayrton is one of the most distinguished of Lord Kelvin's students in the old university of Glasgow. On leaving the Indian Telegraph Service he accepted a professorship in Japan, and subsequently in the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.

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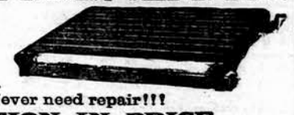

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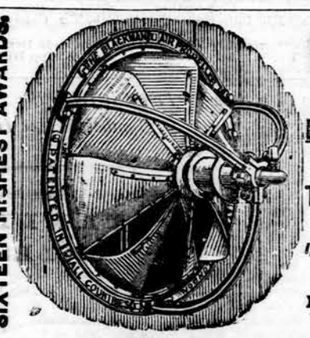

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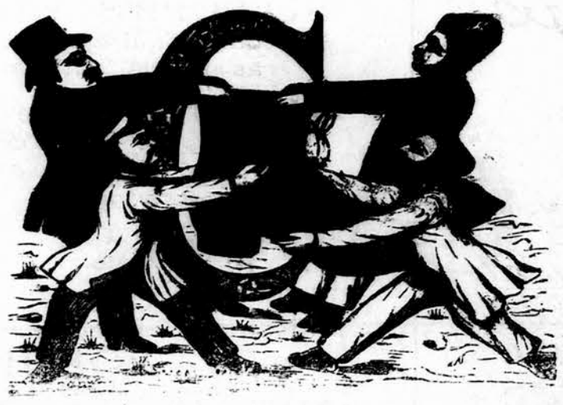

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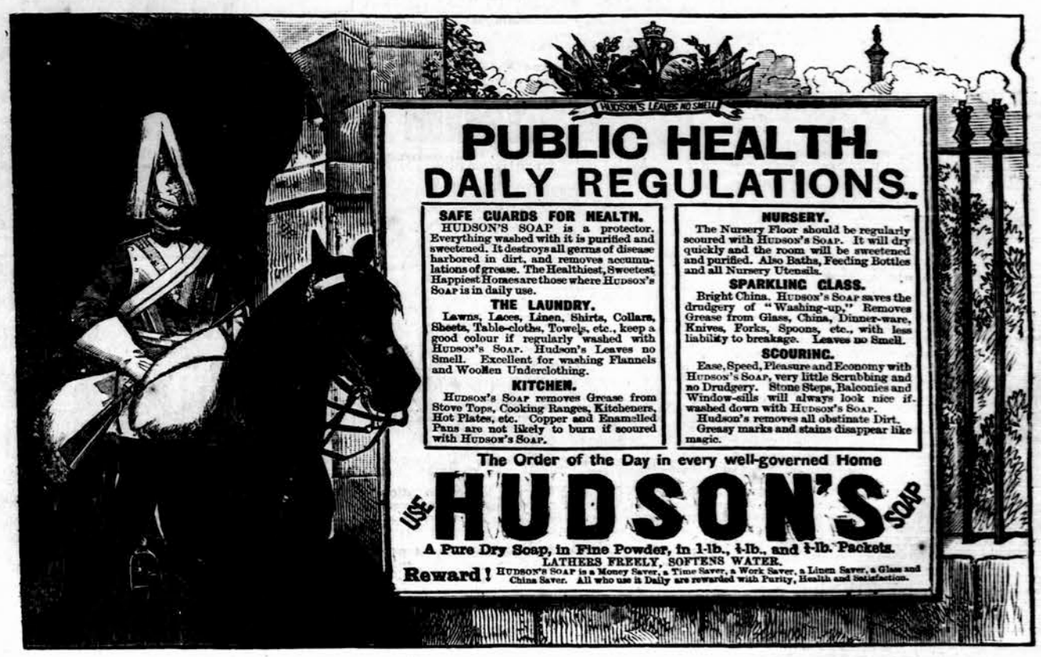
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